FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

fsr

Vol. 17, No. 5 September/October 1971 30p.

SIGHTING OVER SOUTHERN SWEDEN

SEE PAGE 9

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

Edited by CHARLES BOWEN
Consultants
GORDON CREIGHTON, MA, FRAI, FRGS, FBIS
C. MAXWELL CADE, AInstP, FRAS, AFRAeS, CEng, FIEE, FIERE
BERNARD E. FINCH, MRCS, LRCP, DCh, FBIS
CHARLES H. GIBBS-SMITH, MA, FMA, Hon Companion RAeS, FRSA
R. H. B. WINDER, BSc, CEng, MIMechE PERCY HENNELL, FIBP
Overseas AIMÉ MICHEL BERTHOLD E. SCHWARZ, MD
Assistant Editor DAN LLOYD

An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

Vol. 17 No. 5
September/October

CONTENTS

Researching the American Landings:
Josephine Clark and Jacques Vallée 3

Recent Observations over Southern Sweden:
Sven-Olof Fredrickson .. 9

Monsters and UFOs:
F. W. Holiday 12

Another Teleportation and its Sequel:
Gordon Creighton 15

The Humanoid at Kinnula:
Tapani Kuningas 18

Mystery Aeroplanes of the 1930s—Part IV:
John A. Keel 20

The Saapunki UFO:
Ahti Karavieri 23

The Gendarmerie and the UFOs:
Gordon Creighton 27

UFOs Ahoy!:
Janet Gregory 29

World Round-up 31

Mail Bag 32

1971
© Flying Saucer Review

Contributions appearing in this magazine do not necessarily reflect its policy and are published without prejudice

For subscription details and address please see foot of page ii of cover

A NON-EXPERT VIEW

THAT Arthur C. Clarke is one of the world's leading writers on the science of rocketry, and a novelist of distinction in the field of science fiction, is an assessment with which few would quarrel. The author of "2001" had many earlier successes under his belt long before the arrival of that great science fiction film epic. He is, indeed, a great expert in his chosen fields.

On July 6, 1971, however, Mr. Clarke was presented to that section of the public which reads the *Daily Mail* as an expert on UFOs. Or, to be precise, the inference the *Daily Mail* reading public was expected to draw was that he is an expert on UFOs, which, of course, he is not.

In his article "Whatever happened to Flying Saucers?" he permits himself the luxury of unconsidered, non-expert statements. For instance, he states that flying saucers are dead, although ". . . by a strange paradox the ideas associated with them have never been more alive than at the moment." This he underlines by pointing out that speculation about life in other worlds is becoming "one of the central problems of astronomy." Elsewhere he gives an example of "the finest of the six or seven Flying Saucers" he'd encountered during the last ten years. A brilliant light over Colombo, Ceylon, pulsating and moving silently and rapidly in a straight line. An object which he admits he misidentified on first sighting, for it was nothing more than a balloon sent up by the local observatory to check the wind, a balloon carrying a candle so that it could be tracked.

Anyone who proclaims that "Flying Saucers are dead" immediately betrays an ignorance on their part of the facts. Perusal of the last ten years' issues of *Flying Saucer Review* would reveal the extent of the global phenomenon which has survived the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, and the coming of the astronauts (which, says Clarke, were responsible for the killing off of the "visitors from space" idea of flying saucers). It would also be seen that interested people are mostly concerned with reports of close-range, low-level UFOs (and possible occupants), and that only scant attention is paid to distant lights which—as Arthur C. Clarke finds—are frequently misidentifications of mundane or familiar objects.

Again, perusal of recent volumes of our journal would reveal that the idea of flying saucers being *solely* the probing vehicles of extraterrestrial visitors and explorers flew out of the window many years ago; that researchers are largely aware that we might well be concerning ourselves either with extraterrestrial forces of an incomprehensible nature, perhaps using radiation, or hypnotic techniques to influence human beings and to make them "see things", or with elemental forces which do likewise . . . or maybe with both! The "little men" do pay visits, but hardly in the way Mr. Clarke imagines we think they do, for Mr. Clarke is committed to extraterrestrial hardware.

In another passage Mr. Clarke talks loftily of the "hysterical credulity of the late 40s" being replaced "except in the minds of the few surviving cultists." Perhaps it is of no concern to him that it was the newspapers which whipped up the hysterical credulity in the first place, and that it was a newspaper which dreamed up the unhappy name "Flying Saucer". Perhaps,

furthermore, the standing of many of the "surviving cultists" would surprise him—although it doesn't surprise us, for they are men with open minds.

While we puzzle over the reports we are collecting, and try to determine what it is people are reporting and *why*, Arthur C. Clarke busies himself with his fiction, the product of his lively imagination, which may well explain his attitude and why a newspaper jumps at a chance to employ him as a debunker.

All of which reminds us of a salutary experience we once had at the hands of a newspaper. The day after the Condon Report was published, a reporter sought a telephone interview with the Editor of this *Review*. His line was at once obvious, and, in the presence of Gordon Creighton and Miss Eileen Buckle the "Riot Act" was read to him in no uncertain terms. At the same time he was invited to send a messenger to collect specimen copies of *Flying Saucer Review*—which he did. Later that afternoon he telephoned to say that his original brief had been to interview the Editor of *Flying Saucer Review* ". . . with a view to making a monkey of him" He added that he had told his news editor that he was not prepared to undertake that brief.

What triggers behaviour like this, and the employment of big-name debunkers unskilled in their target subject? Is it plain bloody-mindedness, or does it stem from malicious prompting from elsewhere? It is understandable that ufologists suspect the latter.

A HUNDRED UP

In case it should escape the notice of our readers, we draw their attention to the fact that this issue is number 100 of *Flying Saucer Review.*

In 1955 there were five issues—for we were launched on a quarterly basis, changing to a two-monthly frequency with effect from Vol. 1 No. 2—and in each following year we have published six times. I am aware that this is only the 99th letterpress-printed number; in 1959 one duplicated issue made its appearance—numbered in sequence with its more presentable neighbours—thanks to a printers' strike.

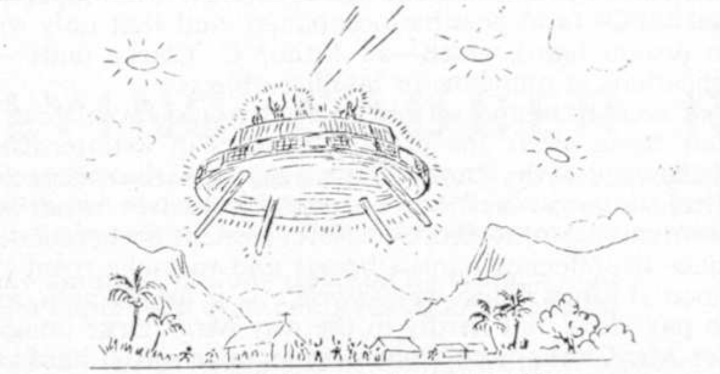
Perhaps 100 does not sound a very impressive figure, but it is an achievement of note considering it has all been done on a spare-time basis and it represents a great deal of hard slogging over seventeen years by small and devoted groups of people to whom we shall be forever indebted.

CHARLES BOWEN.

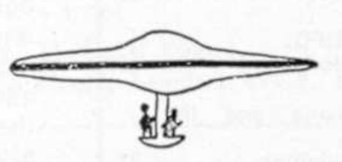
NOW AVAILABLE

UFOs IN TWO WORLDS

An intriguing study of 100 landing cases, many with occupant reports, from the **Old World** of Spain and Portugal. A large number of these cases, particularly those from the recent wave of 1968, will be new to readers of our journals. By **Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos** and **Jacques Vallée.**



Boianai, Papua, June 26, 1959



Guadalajara, Spain, July 25, 1938

The remarkable story from the even **Older World** of missionaries and natives of New Guinea living on the fringe of the Stone Age. This is the account of the important UFO wave in Papua in 1958-1959 as originally told by the **Revd. Norman E. G. Cruttwell,** of the Anglican Mission, Menapi, Papua, New Guinea.

**BE SURE OF YOUR COPY
ORDER NOW**

Fully illustrated, 64 pages. Price 60 pence (£0·60); Overseas 65 pence (£0·65) or $1·75

FSR (Special 4), 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England.

RESEARCHING THE AMERICAN LANDINGS

Identification of 400 Type-1 reports in the USA

Josephine Clark and Jacques Vallée

Mrs. Clark, who makes her first contribution to the pages of the *Flying Saucer Review* with this article, is the editor of *Data-Net Report*, the monthly publication of a quiet but active UFO Amateur Radio Network, of which Michel Jaffe is the Director. Mrs. Clark lives in the beautiful Santa Cruz mountains, South of San Francisco. Dr. Vallée is a frequent contributor to *Data-Net Report*, where, it is rumoured, he has had published several humorous pieces under the pen name of "Frater Jacobus."[1]

SEVERAL important events have taken place in the USA since the Condon report and the subsequent closing of Project Blue Book. Although these events are not in themselves the main subject of our article, we feel the readers of *Flying Saucer Review* should be informed of these developments in order to place our research in perspective.

The first significant fact has been the appearance in the United States of a systematically-organised clipping service for UFO reports. At a time when official reporting channels became unavailable to researchers, and when the large UFO amateur organisations were failing to keep their members informed of the reports they were still collecting, such a service was naturally welcome. It was offered by the UFO Research Committee of Seattle[2] and provided coverage of those numerous American local papers where the most valuable reports are found. This service has now been extended beyond the U.S. press and it has become our main supplier of raw material concerning landing reports.

The second remarkable observation we can make is that research on American reports of UFOs *has not died*. Those investigators who did not "drop out" in 1970, when the Air Force closed Blue Book, were people who had been in the field for a long time, and who had known from the beginning that the problem was a difficult one, that no easy solution should be expected, and who had made no emotional investment in preconceived theories.

These American researchers were few, but they had graduated from the Condon era with a clear picture of what the UFO problem meant, and a clear picture of what it could do to people. Thus appeared a "second generation" of research groups: groups that were small and hoped to stay small, had a solid sense of humour and a very simple structure. They had a straightforward (even sometimes crude) philosophy: to gather and disseminate reports, all reports, as rapidly as possible, and to regard *research* as their number one activity rather than as a foggy goal at the end of a complex and cumbersome series of obscure political steps. Dr. Hynek's "Invisible College" played a quiet but effective role in supporting these groups through their initial growth and in supplying them with some research elements and tools. When a piece of investigation reaches the completion stage (the present article is an example) such a small group requires access to a means of disseminating results, and they are then submitted to the *Flying Saucer Review*, which is acknowledged as the only publication of international stature in this field. It may still be too early to speak of a breakthrough, but the fact that such groups as *Skylook*[3] and *Data-Net* have each now published fifty issues of their monthly magazines (or a total amount of information that represents over twice the combined output of APRO and NICAP since their creation!) testifies to the remarkable character of this new aspect of American research.

The study of U.S. Landings

Given this background, our article aims at presenting what the *Data-Net* group regards as its major activity, namely the documentation of American landing reports. Beginning with its issue No. 31 (January 1970) the *Report* published every month a list of known landings for several of the States, giving the date, time, a summary of each event and the names of the witnesses when they could be revealed. The objective was to provide *Data-Net* members throughout the country, who were in weekly contact through short-wave radio, with information about the known activity in their State.

Members were invited to pinpoint the location of these events, and if possible to visit the sites. Whatever new information was obtained was forwarded and compiled so that updated lists could be generated. The study was made more convenient through the use of computers where the details of the observations could be stored.

Such a study can be very frustrating for several reasons. First, it is impossible to evaluate a landing report unless an investigator is available locally to gather reliable information. But the local investigator does not have a total picture (he may even be unaware of events that have taken place a few miles from his own house) and it is very difficult to motivate a sufficiently large number of such persons to spend time on active research. *Data-Net* was fortunate to have the support of such members as Messrs. Jerold R. Johnson (WA5RON) in Texas, Mark J. Richardson (WAØZRG)

---

[1] *Data-Net Report*, 20 pages monthly, $5·00 annual subscription, 7900 Harvard Drive, Rt. 2, Ben Lomond; California 95005 USA.

[2] UFORC, 3521 S.W. 104th, Seattle Washington 98146 USA. Approximately 15 xeroxed pages monthly.

[3] *Skylook*, published by the Midwest UFO Network, annual subscription $4·00, Box 129, Stover, Missouri 65078. Monthly, 22 pages. Motto: "We tell it as it is . . ."

TABLE 1—Southern States: see map on page 7

Case		Date	Time	Location (State)	Event
1.	Fri	07 / Jan / 1966	15.27	Wilmer (Alabama)	@
6.	Tue	20 / Apr / 1897	18.00	Homan (Arkansas)	@□
7.	Wed	21 / Apr / 1897	01.00	Harrisburg (Arkansas)	@□
8.	Fri	23 / Apr / 1897		Mckinney Bayou (Arkansas)	@□
9.	Thu	06 / May / 1897		Hot Springs (Arkansas)	@□
49.	Tue	19 / Aug / 1952		West Palm Beach (Florida)	@□†
50.	Wed	02 / Nov / 1955		Williston (Florida)	*
51.	Wed	09 / May / 1956	23.00	Jacksonville (Florida)	*
52.	Thu	22 / Aug / 1957	15.40	Cecil Naval Air Station (Florida)	*
53.	Sun	02 / Mar / 1958	19.45	Tampa (Florida)	@
54.	Wed	04 / May / 1960	09.15	Sarasota (Florida)	@
55.	Tue	02 / Mar / 1965	13.55	Brooksville (Florida)	□
56.	Mon	15 / Mar / 1965	01.00	Fort Myers (Florida)	*
57.	Wed	23 / Mar / 1966		Fort Pierce (Florida)	@
58.	Mon	04 / Apr / 1966	06.05	Hague (Florida)	@
59.	Fri	06 / Apr / 1967	12.45	Crestview (Florida)	*
60.	Fri	07 / Apr / 1967	09.45	Crestview (Florida)	*
61.	Fri	21 / Jul / 1967	02.30	Jewish Creek (Florida)	@
62.	Tue	08 / Oct / 1968	20.30	Medulla (Florida)	?* □
63.	Wed	19 / Mar / 1969	22.30	Hollywood (Florida)	*
64.	Sun	03 / Jul / 1955		Stockton (Georgia)	□
65.	Tue	07 / Jul / 1964	21.00	Tallulah Falls (Georgia)	*
66.	Tue	14 / Jul / 1964		Tallulah Falls (Georgia)	*
119.	Sun	21 / Aug / 1955	20.30	Hopkinsville (Kentucky)	@□
120.	Mon	07 / Sep / 1959	02.30	Wallingford (Kentucky)	@
121.		/ Nov / 1957	23.00	Provencal (Louisiana)	@
122.	Wed	11 / Dec / 1957		Chestnut (Louisiana)	*
123.	Mon	18 / Apr / 1960	21.00	Lacamp (Louisiana)	@ †
124.	Tue	15 / Sep / 1964		Core Lane (Louisiana)	?*
125.	Fri	30 / Dec / 1966	20.15	Haynesville (Louisiana)	@
176.	Thu	07 / Nov / 1957	07.25	Meridian (Mississippi)	@□
290.		/ Nov / 1906		Anadarko (Oklahoma)	*
291.		/ 1949		Tulsa (Oklahoma)	@
292.	Tue	29 / Jul / 1952		Enid (Oklahoma)	*
293.	Mon	30 / Jan / 1956	21.30	Lamar (Oklahoma)	*
294.	Sun	08 / Dec / 1957	17.50	Woodward (Oklahoma)	*
295.	Fri	11 / Sep / 1964	06.00	Ulysses (Oklahoma)	?*
296.	Mon	02 / Aug / 1965		Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)	*
297.	Tue	03 / Aug / 1965		Lake Hefner (Oklahoma)	@
298.	Wed	23 / Mar / 1966	05.05	Temple (Oklahoma)	@□
299.	Sat	26 / Mar / 1966	24.00	Texahoma (Oklahoma)	*
300.	Fri	01 / Apr / 1966	22.40	Tangier (Oklahoma)	*
301.	Sat	21 / Oct / 1967	22.00	Duncan (Oklahoma)	□
322.	Thu	29 / Jan / 1953		Conway (South Carolina)	*
323.	Sat	14 / Feb / 1953		Loris (South Carolina)	*
324.	Thu	17 / Nov / 1966	04.00	Gaffney (South Carolina)	@□
328.		/ 1944		Oliver Springs (Tennessee)	*
329.	Wed	06 / Nov / 1957	06.30	Knoxville (Tennessee)	@□
330.	Mon	28 / Mar / 1966	20.00	Fayetteville (Tennessee)	*
331.	Tue	05 / Apr / 1966	24.00	Alto (Tennessee)	*
332.	Thu	22 / Apr / 1897	23.30	Rockland (Texas)	@□
333.	Thu	22 / Apr / 1897	24.00	Josserand (Texas)	?@□
334.	Sun	25 / Apr / 1897		Merkel (Texas)	* □†
335.	Mon	26 / Apr / 1897		Aquila-Hillsboro (Texas)	*
336.	Sat	08 / Apr / 1950		Amarillo (Texas)	@
337.	Thu	20 / Apr / 1950		Lufkin (Texas)	*
338.		/ 1952		Martin County (Texas)	*
339.	Thu	18 / Jun / 1953	02.30	Houston (Texas)	□
340.	Fri	06 / Apr / 1956		McKinney (Texas)	@
341.	Thu	26 / Sep / 1957		Yellow Falls (Texas)	?@□
342.	Sat	02 / Nov / 1957	03.30	Canadian (Texas)	@□
343.	Sat	02 / Nov / 1957	22.50	Levelland (Texas)	*
344.	Wed	06 / Nov / 1957	18.00	Boerne (Texas)	*
345.	Thu	13 / Aug / 1959	21.30	Freeport (Texas)	@
346.	Mon	02 / Aug / 1965		Justin (Texas)	@
347.	Wed	04 / Aug / 1965	01.30	Dallas (Texas)	*
348.	Fri	03 / Sep / 1965		Damon (Texas)	*

For key to "Event" column symbols, see note 4, page 5

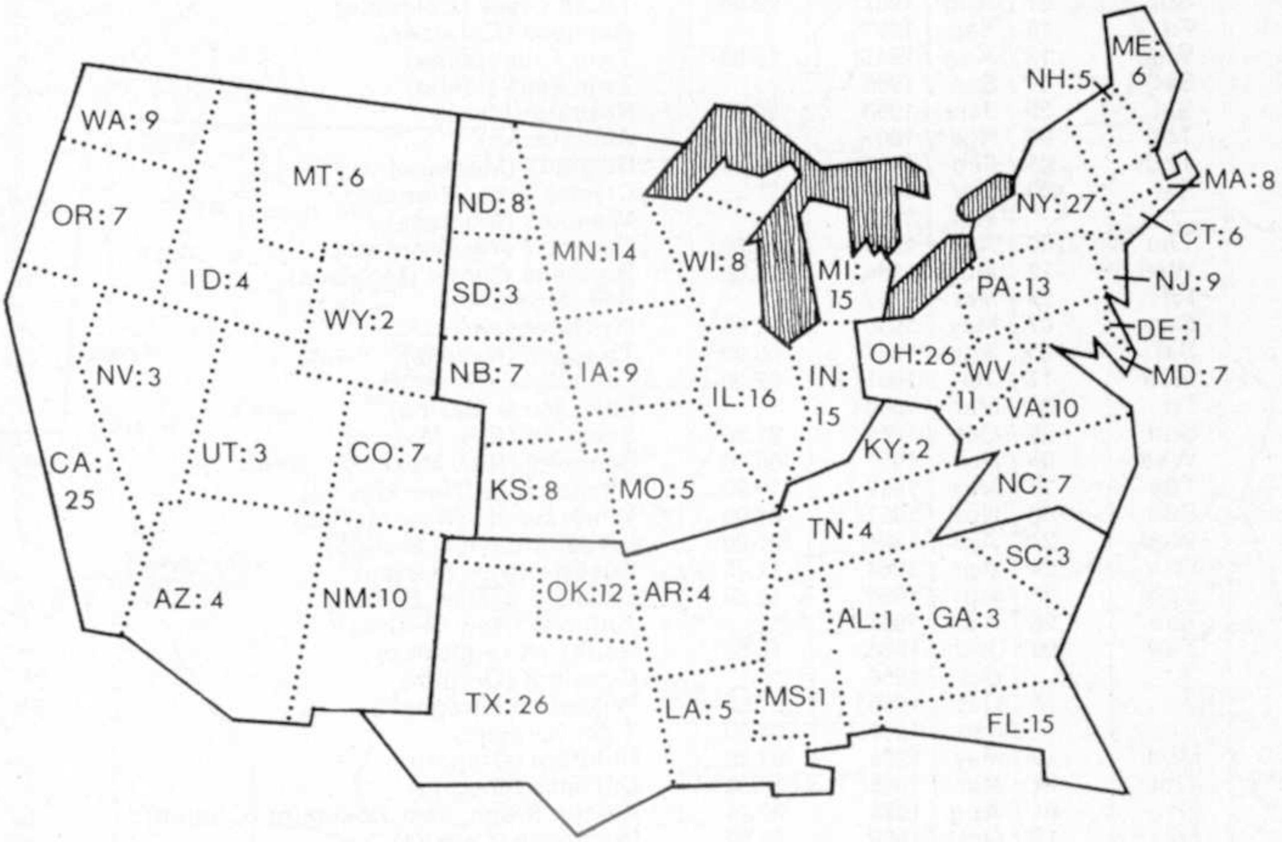
Case		Date	Time	Location (State)	Event
349.	Wed	30 / Mar / 1966		Pecos (Texas)	@
350.	Sun	17 / Apr / 1966		Millersview (Texas)	*
351.	Sun	24 / Apr / 1966	03.30	Pedernales River (Texas)	*
352.	Sat	06 / Aug / 1966	14.00	Xxxx (Texas)	* □
353.		/ Sep / 1966	03.30	El Campo (Texas)	@
354.	Sat	03 / Sep / 1966	14.00	Xxxx (Texas)	*
355.	Mon	05 / Sep / 1966		Xxxx (Texas)	□
356.	Wed	02 / Nov / 1966		El Campo (Texas)	*
357.	Mon	28 / Nov / 1966		El Campo (Texas)	@

in Missouri, Robert O. Achzener (W9AUT) in Colorado, and several others. Their activity was coordinated by Michel Jaffe (WB6RPL) and Alternate Control Tom Thompson (W6BPV).

The second reason for frustration had to do with the data-gathering phase itself. Information about landings initially comes from a large variety of sources: typically it contains errors of date, place, names of the witnesses, not to mention inaccurate reporting of the events themselves. As we had to start from a nucleus of reports published in the UFO literature, we found that our data-base included many stories that enthusiastic writers, in their eagerness to extract the sensational element of their data, had forgotten to mention were out-and-out hoaxes! The reverse also happened, when reports explained away by the Air Force turned out to be genuine UFO observations; this included cases when full "confessions" had been obtained! Thus it would be misleading on our part to claim that we are presenting here either a complete or an accurate picture of the American landings. We are simply publishing a map where we have pinpointed those reports we have been able to collect, together with some indication of the event (landing with or without occupant, traces, object on the ground or at ground level only) according to the same code we have already used for the Iberian landings (Ballester and Vallée, 1971).[4] A question mark indicates that we have been unable to find a precise location for some cases.

The general distribution of the 400 landing reports is shown on Fig. 1, in a state-by-state breakdown. For convenience we have divided the country into four major areas (West, Midwest, South and East) that have no special significance in terms of sociology or geography but contain comparable numbers of reports. For

[4] See FSR Special Issue No. 4, *UFOs in Two Worlds:*
@ indicates that the object touched the ground,
* refers to objects seen at ground level only,
□ designates reports of occupants,
† signifies the existence of traces or marks.



Distribution of 400 United States landing reports

TABLE II—Western States: see map on page 8

Case		Date	Time	Location (State)	Event
2.	Tue	10 / Jun / 1947	23.00	Douglas (Arizona)	*
3.	Fri	27 / Jun / 1947	10.30	Bisbee (Arizona)	@
4.	Mon	30 / Jun / 1947	09.10	Grand Canyon (Arizona)	*
5.	Mon	09 / Oct / 1967	17.40	East Tucson (Arizona)	@
10.	Sun	06 / Nov / 1896		Camptonville (California)	@ □
11.	Tue	18 / Oct / 1927		Bakersfield (California)	@
12.	Tue	08 / Jul / 1947	12.00	Muroc Air Field (California)	*
13.	Fri	19 / Aug / 1949		Death Valley (California)	@ □
14.	Fri	02 / Nov / 1951	23.00	Mojave (California)	*
15.	Wed	20 / May / 1953	18.30	Brush Creek (California)	@ □
16.	Sat	20 / Jun / 1953	18.30	Brush Creek (California)	@ □ †
17.	Thu	22 / Apr / 1954	14.00	San Nicholas Island (California)	@
18.	Mon	22 / Aug / 1955	14.00	Casablanca (California)	@ □
19.	Wed	18 / Jan / 1956		Redondo Beach (California)	@
20.	Wed	06 / Jun / 1956	04.30	Banning (California)	*
21.	Fri	20 / Jul / 1956		Panorama City (California)	@ □
22.	Wed	06 / Nov / 1957	05.40	Playa Del Rey (California)	@ □
23.		/ Dec / 1957		El Cajon (California)	@ □
24.	Fri	14 / Mar / 1958	08.45	Healdsburg (California)	@
25.	Sat	20 / Aug / 1966		Healdsburg (California)	*
26.	Tue	22 / Dec / 1959	23.50	Oakdale (California)	@
27.		/ Sep / 1962	21.45	Orland (California)	*
28.	Thu	30 / Apr / 1964		Baker (California)	@
29.	Wed	13 / May / 1964		Rio Vista (California)	@
30.	Sat	05 / Sep / 1964	22.00	Cisco Grove (California)	@ □
31.	Mon	04 / Oct / 1965		Rio Vista (California)	* □
32.	Sat	30 / Jan / 1965	02.00	Manresa Beach (California)	@ □
33.	Thu	31 / Mar / 1966	06.00	San Francisco (California)	@ □
34.	Fri	02 / Jun / 1967		North San Juan (California)	@
35.	Sun	29 / Jan / 1950		South Table Mountain (Colorado)	@
36.	Thu	11 / Aug / 1960		Left Hand Canyon (Colorado)	*
37.	Mon	24 / Oct / 1962		Horsetooth Reservoir (Colorado)	?@
38.	Thu	07 / Apr / 1966	21.30	Daniels Park (Colorado)	?@
39.	Sun	01 / May / 1966	17.00	Walsenburg (Colorado)	@
40.	Sun	27 / Aug / 1967	23.20	Texas Creek (Colorado)	@
41.	Fri	15 / Sep / 1967		Alamosa (Colorado)	@ †
67.	Wed	13 / Aug / 1947	13.00	Twin Falls (Idaho)	*
68.	Sat	08 / Sep / 1956		Twin Falls (Idaho)	@
69.	Sat	29 / Jan / 1966	00.10	Rexburg (Idaho)	@
70.	Thu	02 / Nov / 1967	21.30	Ririe (Idaho)	@ □
182.	Thu	21 / Feb / 1963	02.30	Belgrade (Montana)	@
183.	Sat	09 / Mar / 1963		Crystal Lake (Montana)	@
184.		/ Apr / 1964		Missoula (Montana)	@ □
185.	Thu	30 / Apr / 1964	22.30	Canyon Ferry (Montana)	@
186.	Wed	12 / Aug / 1964	22.00	Brekkens Corner (Montana)	?@
187.	Fri	24 / Mar / 1967		Belt (Montana)	@
195.	Sun	07 / May / 1950	18.45	Ely (Nevada)	*
196.	Sat	23 / Nov / 1957	06.30	Tonopah (Nevada)	@
197.	Mon	17 / Jul / 1961	02.00	Las Vegas (Nevada)	*
212.	Fri	26 / Mar / 1880		Lamy (New Mexico)	* □
213.	Sun	25 / Oct / 1953	21.30	Santa Fé (New Mexico)	@
214.	Wed	06 / Nov / 1957	00.10	Santa Fé (New Mexico)	*
215.	Tue	18 / May / 1954	19.00	Cannon Afb (New Mexico)	@
216.	Sun	03 / Nov / 1957	03.00	White Sands (New Mexico)	@
217.	Wed	22 / Apr / 1964	21.00	Lordsburg (New Mexico)	*
218.	Fri	24 / Apr / 1964	17.45	Socorro (New Mexico)	@ □
219	Sun	26 / Apr / 1964	12.30	La Madera (New Mexico)	@
220.	Tue	28 / Apr / 1964		Anthony (New Mexico)	*
221.	Tue	02 / Jun / 1964	16.00	Hobbs (New Mexico)	*
302.		/ Oct / 1950		Crowfoot (Oregon)	?*
303.		15 / Oct / 1960	07.55	Wildwood (Oregon)	?*
304.		/ Jan / 1961	03.00	Tiller (Oregon)	□
305.	Mon	18 / May / 1964	07.30	Hubbard (Oregon)	@ †
306.	Thu	04 / Mar / 1965	18.30	Corvallis (Oregon)	@
307.	Fri	01 / Aug / 1969	00.24	Reston Ridge, near Roseburg (Oregon)	@
308.	Fri	17 / Oct / 1969	24.00	Willamina (Oregon)	@
358.	Wed	07 / Sep / 1966	23.05	Glines (Utah)	?@

Case		Date	Time	Location (State)	Event
359.	Sat	24 / Sep / 1966		Glines (Utah)	?@
360.	Thu	11 / May / 1967	02.00	Saint George (Utah)	*
371.	Sat	21 / Jun / 1947		Maury Island (Washington)	* †
372.	Sat	21 / Jun / 1947	11.50	Spokane (Washington)	@
373.	Sat	23 / Mar / 1957		Puyallup (Washington)	*
374.		/ Oct / 1963	09.00	Whidbey Island (Washington)	@□
375.	Tue	28 / Jul / 1964	22.30	Lake Chelan (Washington)	@
376.	Tue	12 / Jan / 1965	20.20	Custer (Blaine Afb) (Washington)	@
377.	Fri	13 / Aug / 1965	07.00	Renton (Washington)	□
378.	Sun	18 / Feb / 1968	01.00	Vashon Island (Washington)	@ †
379.	Thu	07 / Aug / 1969		Ridgefield (Washington)	@
399.		/ Jan / 1952	22.30	Weston (Wyoming)	*
400.	Sat	31 / Aug / 1957		East Thermopolis (Wyoming)	*

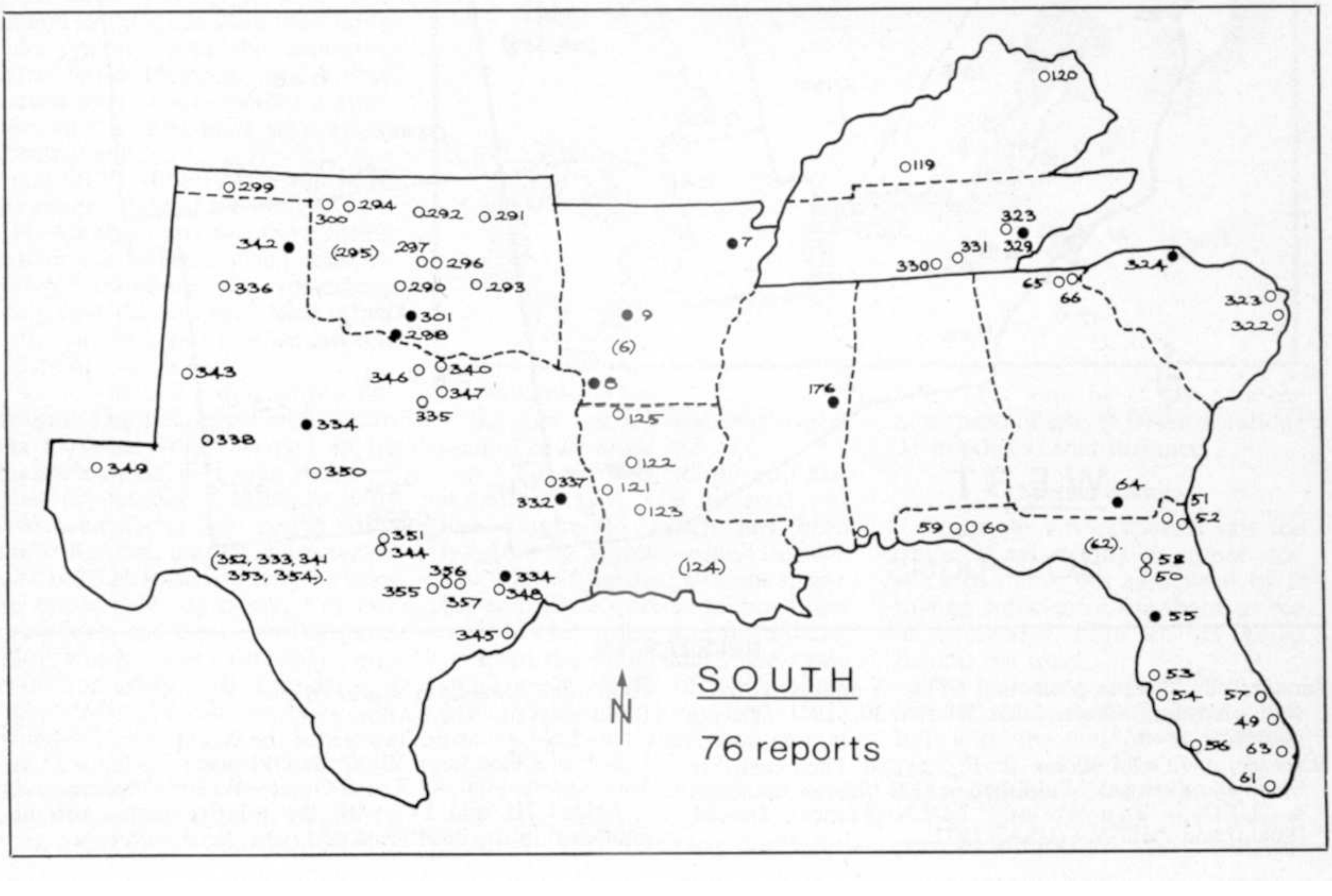
each region, we are giving a map with the location of each case and a number that refers to a list, broken down by State.

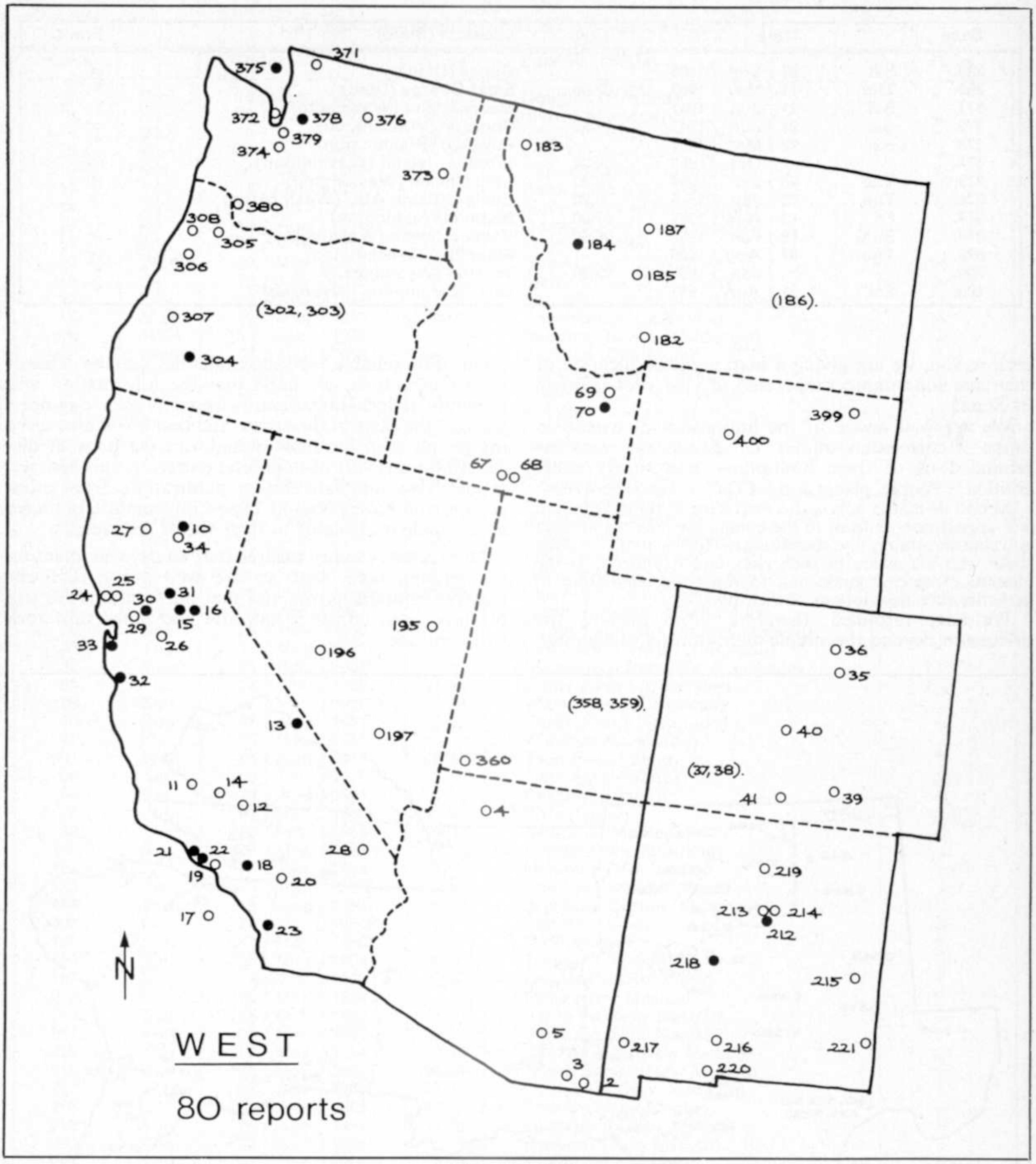
We are well aware of the limitations of a map in terms of correlation studies. Dr. David Saunders has reminded us of these limitations in a timely study entitled: "People, places and UFOs" in which he writes:

> Almost no matter how such a map is made, the distribution will appear non-uniform to the human eye; the map-maker will almost certainly find something to remark about . . . Even those who are aware of such risks find it difficult, in the absence of specific guidelines, to resist the temptation to verbalize such descriptions of their data.

We have refrained, therefore, from pushing the discussion beyond the simple identification of sighting-points until reliable "specific guidelines" can be defined. In the meantime, we hope that the information will be helpful to local investigators who may wish to re-open some of the cases in their area, and that it will also serve the people who have not abandoned the hope of discovering some sort of high-level pattern in this activity. It may also stimulate similar publications from other groups who have gathered Type-I information but have never made it available to their fellow researchers.

Our readers can rest assured that we have no intention of stopping here, that we are well aware that our material contains errors and that our methods are still primitive; our efforts to improve and refine this work will continue.





REFERENCES

Saunders, D. "People, places and UFOs: A multiple correlation analysis," Draft dated March 30, 1971. Private communication.

Ballester, V-J., and Vallée, J. F. "Type-I Phenomena in Spain and Portugal." Published in FSR (Special Issue No. 4, "UFOs in Two Worlds"), LDLN (France), *Stendek* (Spain) and *Data-Net* (USA), 1971.

Hammond's Standard World Atlas.
Rand McNally Road Atlas.
Columbia-Lippincott Gazeteer of the World.
U.S. Post Office Dept. Zip Code Directory.
State Description and Travel Guide—Writer's Projects.

Tables III and IV, with the relative maps, will be published in the next issue of *Flying Saucer Review*.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS OVER SOUTHERN SWEDEN

Sven-Olof Fredrickson

During July this year we had the good fortune to meet Mr. Fredrickson when he was on vacation in this country. Among many things that were discussed were the two cases which are dealt with in this article, and which had been investigated by the Göteborgs Informations Center för Oidentifierade Flygande Föremäl (GICOFF). The author is Secretary of this group which operates from Kjellmansgatan 9, 413 18 Göteborg, Sweden.

HUGO ABRAHAMSON, head of a manufacturing firm, his son (19) and daughter (10), made a very good observation of a flying saucer on April 30, 1971. It was 7.45 p.m., and they were watching television at their home in Åsenhöga, Guosjö, a little place a few kilometres to the south of Lake Vättern.

Suddenly the daughter exclaimed excitedly: "Look . . . out there! What's that?"

Looking up, they perceived something quite unusual in the air. They rushed to the window. We'll take up their account as given during our subsequent investigations.

GICOFF members Erik and Anders Wahlström were the first to make contact with the witnesses. Later Björn Högman and I paid them a visit. Here follows a summary of the interviews with Hugo Abrahamson:

GICOFF: *Where were you when you caught sight of the object?*

H. Abrahamson: We were sitting watching television when my 10-year-old daughter saw something going past the window. We rushed to the window and saw the object.

G.: *How did it look?*

A.: It was like a disc with a flat bottom. On the upper side there was a dome which seemed to be transparent, as if it was made of glass, or perspex. I estimate it to have been about 2-3 metres from top to bottom, and its diameter to have been at least 10 metres. From the upper side, or dome, I'm not sure which, came a powerful green light which was rotating, one revolution every 5-10 seconds.

G.: *How did you estimate the diameter?*

A.: I watched it pass behind some treetops about 100 metres away, and as I saw the object as clearly as a car going by, it can't have been far beyond the trees.

Fig. 1

G.: *Can you say what material it seemed to be made of?*

A.: The sun was still up, so I saw it quite clearly. The material was like aluminium which has been lying out for a while—a dull surface. The edge of the disc was not sharp. Instead, there were small portholes close to each other, and from these, or from the underside, there came small green "puffs of fire". These were 30-40 cms. long, and 10-15 cms. wide, and they emerged at regular intervals.

G.: *What was the duration of your observation?*

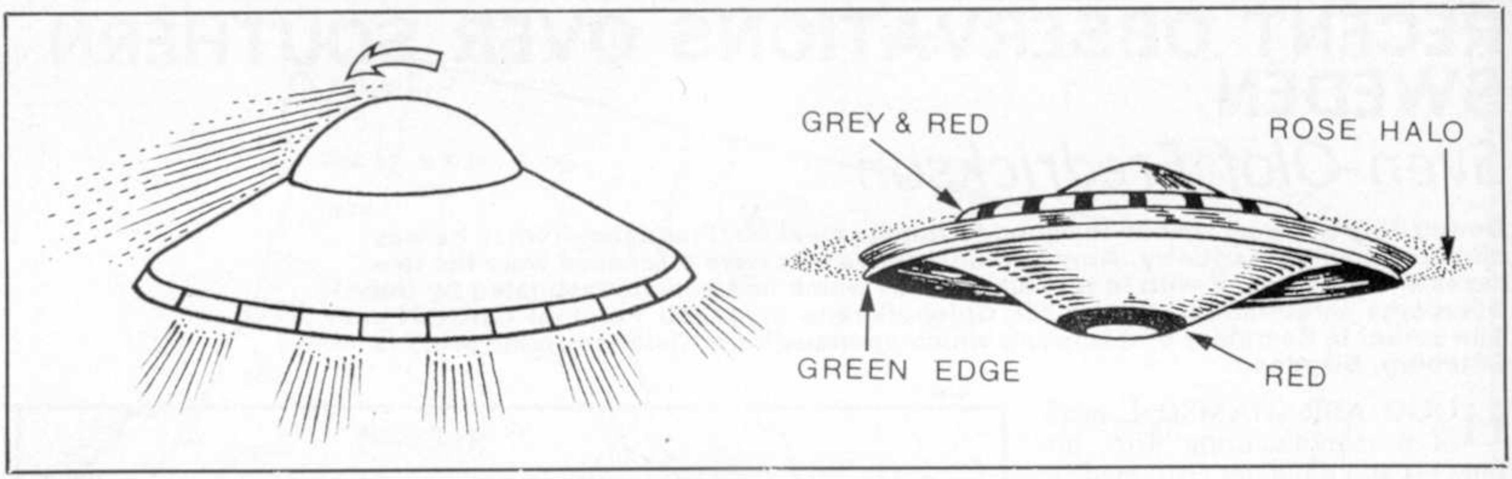
A.: It's difficult to say, but I can tell you it went by as fast as a car at a speed of maybe 60 km/h. (about 37 m.p.h.) at that distance.

Further details

When the witnesses first saw the object it was tilting its upper side towards them, but as it went by it turned sufficiently for them to see its underside prior to its going behind the trees.

The direction of "flight" was SW-NE. The house stands on a little hill, with the window in question facing east, so the UFO went by at approximately the same level.

We have spoken to several persons who know Mr. Abraham-



son, and they all regard him as a very moderate and straightforward person, a manufacturer who is well-known in the district.

Other observations at the same time

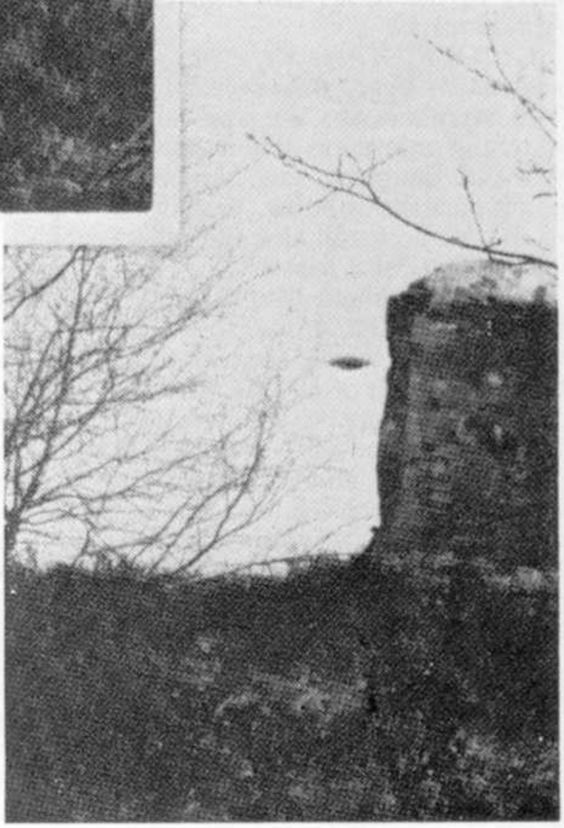
Between 7.40 and 7.50 p.m. on April 30, 1971, there were several observations in Southern Sweden and Denmark. A swiftly-travelling light was seen on a curving path from Eastern Denmark up to the east of Lake Vättern (see Fig. 1). We have spoken to at least 10 witnesses, and they all talked of a light, sometimes with a tail, going from SW to NE. The observations vary from a couple of seconds to 2 minutes. They mostly said it was close to the horizon to the East. The exception is a witness who observed it from the island of Öland, to the east of the mainland, who saw it at an angle of about 60°. If it weren't for one witness who claimed that the object passed in front of a mountain, and for other considerations, the details almost certainly would point to it having been a bolide somewhere above the sea between Sweden and the USSR. The "other considerations" are questions raised by the two-minute observation, and by the weather: according to weather stations there should have been 5/8 cloud above some of the places.

It is difficult to say if the close-range observation (H. Abrahamson) was connected with the others at about that time. If we disregard the Öland observation it could have been the same UFO all the time, but one must not dismiss observations just like that.

Flying saucer photographed

At 9.55 a.m. on May 6, 1971,

The two photographs taken by Lars Thörn arranged to demonstrate the slight variation in the position of the photographer. Photograph 1 (left) taken in haste . . .



and less clear than photograph 2 (right). The stereoscopy fortuitously obtained enabled investigators to deduce that the object was probably well beyond the wall

Lars Thörn (25) was travelling, together with his son Stefan (4), on his moped on a minor road at the gunnery range 5 km. NE of Skillingaryd. This is another place situated just to the south of Lake Vättern.

He states that he suddenly saw something odd towards the north-east. He stopped his machine and ran some 20 metres up a rise to get a better view. He then saw an aerial object which descended and stopped for one minute or so, before continuing southwards at a good speed, similar to that of a J-35 fighter plane.

During its brief spell of hovering Mr. Thörn snapped it twice with his camera, a small Minolta 16 mm. (also known as a "spy camera").

The witness says the first photograph was taken in great haste, which explains the lack of sharpness. To the right of the UFO is a grenade shelter, 225 cms. high. The witness was 11.5 metres from this wall.

Lars Thörn described the object as follows:

"Although it was stationary, it wobbled, or rocked to and fro all the time. On the upper side there appeared to be a dome, and below the disc there was a section which projected slightly. Just below the dome there was something grey and red, and again, below that, I could see what looked like a green ribbon. At the very bottom it was red. There came from it a 'whizzing' sound at intervals of 10-15 seconds."

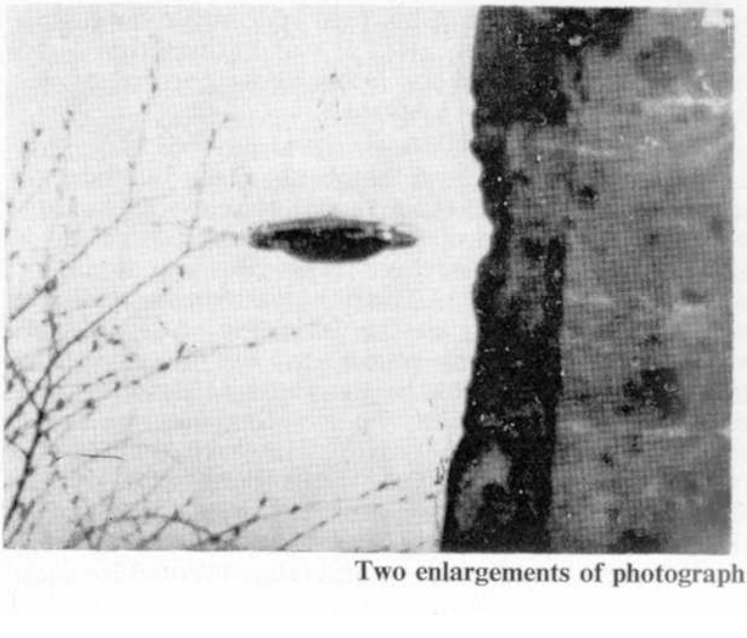
On arriving home Lars Thörn made a drawing of the object (see Fig. 4).

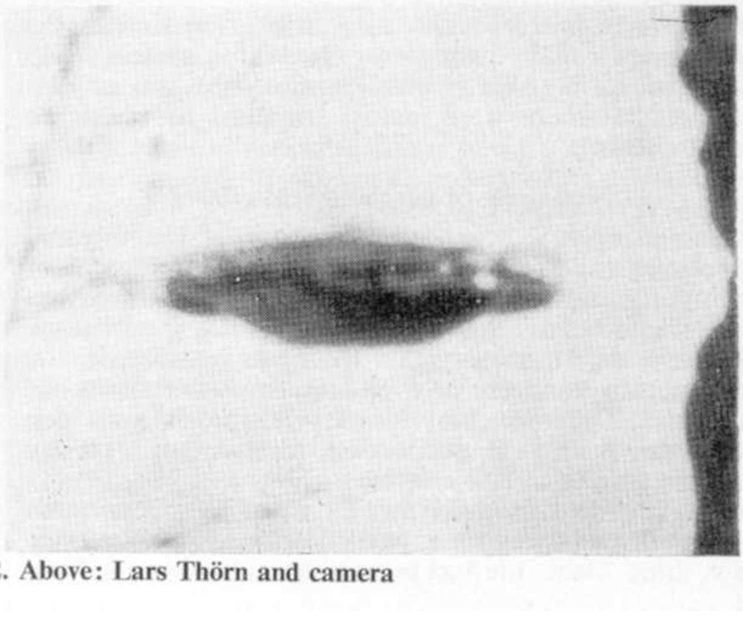
As there was nothing but sky and clouds beyond the object, neither we nor Mr. Thörn can suggest anything about its distance.

The negatives have been examined at a laboratory in Göteborg (Gothenburg). Prints, enlarged 120 times, were taken, but no evidence was found that the image was a laboratory-made hoax. It was also attempted, by making light and dark copies, to discover whether or not there were any wires or other attachments connected to the objecr. Nothing of this nature was found.

It will be seen that the two photographs were taken from slightly different positions. In view of this the two photographs were mounted side by side and were studied through a stereoscope, in an attempt to discover whether the object was in front of, or beyond the shelter wall. The result indicates that it was beyond the shelter, and probably a long way beyond it.

We are still working on this case in the hope of establishing whether or not the photographs are genuine. So far we have been unable to trace any other witnesses, although one man claims to have seen a UFO quite close by on the same afternoon.





Two enlargements of photograph 2. Above: Lars Thörn and camera

MONSTERS AND UFOs

Some observation on Loch Ness

F. W. Holiday

THE enigma of lake-monsters has interested me since 1933. This interest developed into an intensive field study which I described in detail in *The Great Orm of Loch Ness* (Faber & Faber, 1968).[1] From 1966 onwards, however, doubts arose about the intrinsic nature of the phenomena which subsequent events have done nothing to diminish.

To broaden the data-base relating to monsters, a study of religion, folklore and archaeology—particularly the Bronze Age—was undertaken. Not only did water-monsters turn up in the material but they turned up in juxtaposition to such classic UFO configurations as spherical and discoid vehicles with tripod landing-legs, supposed "crew-members" in "space suits", the footprints left by such "crews" and even such weird objects as the "jellyfish saucer"[2] described by Michel, Vallée and others. Was it therefore justifiable to suspect that water-monsters existed on a plane with UFOs and shared a similar quality of reality, whatever this might be?

The Loch Ness Investigation Bureau has used two main tools for establishing the objective existence of monsters—sonar and photography. Sonar operated by scientists from Birmingham University,[3] The Atlantis Scientific Foundation (in conjunction with Chicago University)[4] and the Massachusetts Academy of Applied Science[5] have each determined that very large, apparently animate, objects do exist in Loch Ness. Visual observation by Dr. Neil Bass,[6] a marine biologist, confirms that similar objects exist in Loch Morar.

Photography over the last seven years, however, has been curiously unsuccessful in supplying a reasonable image. Teams of volunteer cameramen, armed with 35 mm. cine cameras fitted with 20in. or 36in. telephoto lenses, have failed to film a monster even though the objects are visible during every watching season (May till October). By 1968 it was becoming obvious, at least to me, that there were factors involved of which we knew nothing.

Similarity of psychological effects

Increasingly, I began to take note of the unusual psychological effects on witnesses, including myself, of seeing monsters. At first I was quite unaware that similar effects have been noted amongst UFO witnesses. In the case of monsters a frequent reaction is the tendency to minimise or even to dismiss what one has just seen. This often provides a brief interim in which the phenomenon escapes further observation. Here are some examples of this effect:

1. The late Gavin Maxwell,[7] in a TV programme in which the writer took part, described how he once saw three black humps projecting out of Loch Ness and thought they were boulders. A moment later he found that they had disappeared.

2. His brother, Major E. Maxwell,[8] told me how he once saw a huge hump projecting out of Loch Fyne and, *while he looked at it*, thought it must be a sandbank. The car moved behind trees before he remembered that this is a deep loch. When he reversed to the original spot the hump had gone.

3. On January 15, 1970, Mr. M. K. Smithers, B.Sc.B.E.,[9] the site engineer at Foyers power station construction, saw a great black mass in Loch Ness he estimated at 30-40ft. long projecting 5-10ft. out of the water. Hurrying to get nearer the object he removed his eyes from it momentarily only to find that it had disappeared leaving a wake. Soon afterwards, Mr. Smithers resigned from the project.

4. On August 4, 1970, Mr. A. Butterworth,[10] a zoology student working with Dr. Neil Bass at Loch Morar, was on watch with camera and binoculars. He saw what he imagined was a small rocky islet opposite the camera-station. Continuing the sweep he saw a second islet. Returning to the first object he then saw that it was a dark hump about 15ft. long and 3-4ft. high. He ran to the camera but then found that the hump had disappeared.

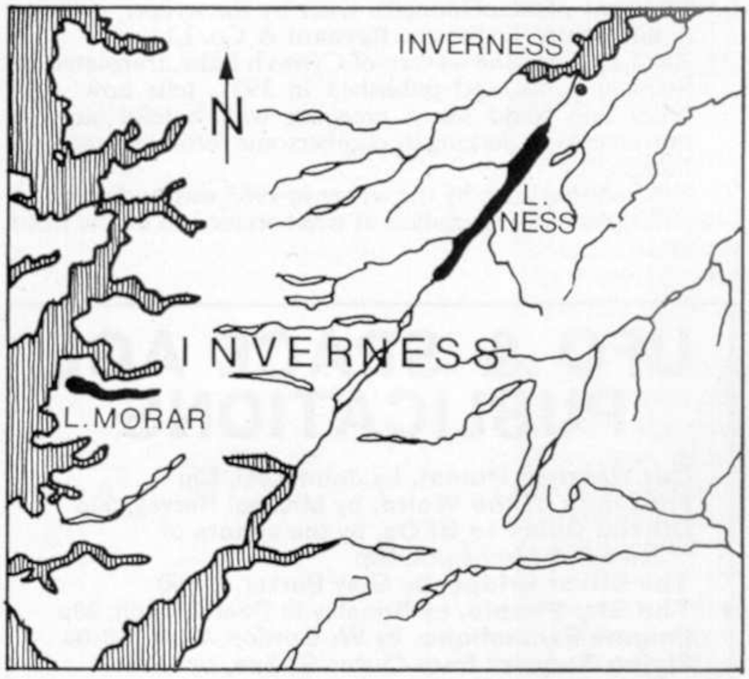
5. In a letter to the writer dated May 8, 1970, Dr. Kenneth MacLeod, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner of Public Health, Cortland, New York, described how he saw a Loch Ness monster while motoring with his father in July, 1968. Dr. MacLeod, who was driving, was between his passenger and the loch and the latter failed to see the large, moving, grey-black object. In italics, Dr. MacLeod writes: "I did not even mention it to him." Thinking that his own reticence over such a thing was odd, he repeats: "It was curious that I did not even mention it to my father as we partook of our afternoon tea in Fort Augustus."

6. In August, 1968, after several days of observing Loch Ness, I saw a large black object undulated into three humps. Mr. Pickett, a Yorkshire schoolmaster, his wife and their children also saw the object as did a 19-years-old student working as petrol-pump attendant on the opposite shore.[11] The object, which was moving, was about 35ft. long at the waterline and projected about 5ft. I held this object in view for about 10 seconds before running to the camera. It submerged before I could take film. To me, this sighting had a strange dream-like quality to it. However, the upsurge of water and foam at the point of submergence—which I watched through 10 X binoculars—and the fact that the witnesses were on both shores argued against a purely mental event such as an hallucination.[12]

After seeing a monster in 1965 I wrote in the L.N.I. Bureau's report: "It could have been a boat." Manifestly, it could not have been a boat since it submerged twice while I observed it; nor did I ever suspect it to be a boat. Later, I put this misleading remark down to tiredness, being unaware, at that time, that others had been similarly affected.

Repeated failures with cameras

The catalogue of unexplainable misses with high-power cameras at Loch Ness has now become absurd. A camera is removed from a site for servicing and, soon afterwards, a monster is seen nearby by a bus-load of people. A watcher goes for a meal and visitors call to report unambiguous monster phenomena near the unmanned camera. Cameras have failed for no reason that Kodak technicians could discover. Over the last 10 years there have been many scores of such incidents.



Map showing locations of Loch Ness and Loch Morar, Scotland

The Bureau's main camp and cameras are on Fraser's Field at Achnahannet. This site has now been manned since 1965. Previous to this, there had been numerous sightings of monsters from Achnahannet. Since 1965, however, the sightings have virtually ceased and no definitive film has ever been shot. The only major sighting—it was witnessed by Professor R. P. Mackal of Chicago University—was masked by trees from the cameras and went unrecorded.

In my view, such secretivity can no longer be attributed to normal animal caution, but must be seriously considered as paranormal. No organic creature can manipulate humans and machinery in order to preserve the mystery of its own identity. Loch Ness monsters, however, appear to do this.

Physical effects, UFOs and psychic activity

John A. Keel's view[13] is that monsters and UFOs are what he terms "transmogrifications"—material apparitions from the higher reaches of the electro-magnetic spectrum. My regard for his ideas increased greatly when I found him describing, accurately, secondary phenomena that had, in fact, happened with myself as the recipient.

In 1965, for example, I suffered an inexplicable and horrifying blackout lasting for about five minutes for which no medical reason could be given. In 1966 I had three experiences with UFOs—the first I had ever seen.[14] Three times during the past seven years I have found myself in houses containing a poltergeist. None of this harassment was recognised as such by me at the time it occurred. Only after I had rejected monsters as normal organic animals and regarded them as manifestations akin to UFOs did this psychic activity seem part of a total content.

It should, however, be stressed that lake monsters are not shadowy apparitions but solid objects of great mass. Lt. Russell Flint, skipper of a Royal Navy H.S.L., hit a specimen with his ship while travelling through Loch Ness in 1943. The steel bow was damaged.[15] In August, 1969, a monster collided with a 16ft. cabin-cruiser in Loch Morar and almost capsized the boat.[16] The phenomenon is material and actual. Large amounts of water are visibly displaced. If it is indeed organic there is no evidence of this to date.

Parallels

In a general sense there are many parallels between monsters and UFOs. Both are supported by massive witness testimony yet both are abnormally evasive of recording equipment. Both appear to change shape and colour. Both figure in a religious sense in archaeological depictions. Both sorts of phenomena may produce side-effects, sometimes unpleasant. There are even odder similarities.

The only articulate witness to see a Loch Ness monster completely on land was the late Mr. George Spicer[17] and his wife in 1934. Mrs. Spicer still remembers the encounter vividly. At the time, Mr. Spicer said: "The neck moved rapidly and the body followed in jerks." Monsters, both in folklore and as seen by modern witnesses, are often alleged to move in a jerking or spasmodic manner.[18] Luis Schönherr remarks on the hopping and jerking movements of UFO entities in *The Question Of Reality* (FSR, Vol. 17, 2) and discusses some pertinent possibilities. Moreover, the lower part of the Spicer monster was not visible. Schönherr discusses this aspect under: "Missing, transparent or indistinct extremities."

Monsters on land never leave excreta or other traces one associates with ponderous animals. I have examined the surrounds of many lakes in Wales, Ireland and various parts of northern Scotland without finding a fragment of organic evidence. In 1962, however, on an inaccessible part of Loch Ness shore, I came upon a round patch of vegetation that had been beaten down in a curious way—almost as if the pressure on the broken branches had been applied from above. Local people say they very occasionally find these patches and associate them with the monsters. If the monster-UFO phenomena are regarded as parts of a whole, it may be significant to observe that the patch I found seems similar to some of the flying saucer "nests" that have been described and photographed.

It is too soon to draw conclusions. At the most it can only be said that two types of strange phenomena appear to be linked. If true, this is a major step forward since monster phenomena, at least, can be firmly located in space. Are monsters the UFO's Achilles Heel? If so, small wonder that they are protected with such care.

REFERENCES

1 Available as a paperback.
2 What appears to be a "jellyfish saucer" with dangling "tentacles" and a crab-like claw for grasping objects is figured on a Bronze Age carved stone at Knockmany, Co. Tyrone.
3 Braithwaite, H., and Gordon Tucker, D.: "Sonar picks up Stirrings in Loch Ness." *The New Scientist:* December 19, 1969.
4 Love, Robert E.: *Summary of* 1969 *Loch Ness Mobile Sonar Search*. U.S. Liaison Committee on Oceanographic Research.
5 Rines, Robert: Broadcast on BBC 1 Radio: November 1970.
6 *Report on the Loch Morar Survey*. Issued by the Survey Committee.
7 Author of *The Ring of Bright Water*, etc., and a brilliant naturalist.
8 Chairman of the Steering Committee for World Population Control.
9 From Mr. Smither's report of the incident. Files of Loch Ness Investigation Bureau.
10 *Report on the Loch Morar Survey*, 1970.
11 A report from each witness was lodged with the L.N.I. Bureau within 24 hours of the sighting.
12 A curious case of delayed reaction to the phenomenon occurred in September, 1958, at Loch Morar. Dr. George R. Cooper, F.R.S.A., F.I.A.L., was sketching the view and included a "floating log" in the picture. The "log" suddenly disappeared. Dr. Cooper has given this sketch to the Loch Morar Survey.
13 Keel, John A.: *Operation Trojan Horse*, p. 191. Also *Strange Creatures From Time And Space*, pp. 277-278.
14 I hope to publish details of these sightings when I have arranged certain archaeological material which seems to bear on the problem.
15 Signal to Admiralty on the matter. Press statements by Mr. Russell Flint in April, 1969.
16 *Loch Morar Survey*. TV and press interviews with the witnesses—Duncan MacDonnell and William Simpson. Interview of MacDonnell's sister by the writer.
17 A director of Todhouse, Reynard & Co. Ltd.
18 The Legend of the wyvern of Cynwch Lake, translated by Stephen Jones and published in 1921, tells how: "At times one could see it creeping with hateful stealthy movements . . . jerking its cumbersome form into uncanny humps."
A monster seen by the writer in 1965 was performing a jerking or slewing motion at what seemed to be the front end.

UFOs — KEY TO THE NEW AGE

by

ARTHUR SHUTTLEWOOD

Here is the third book from the pen of Britain's "Contactee" journalist

Price £1·80 (by post £2·00), Canada/USA $6·00

REGENCY PRESS LTD.
43 New Oxford Street, London WC1, England

PRAGUE SYMPOSIUM OF PSYCHOTRONICS

(Book now translated into English)
Written by ten Soviet and Czech scientists. Up-to-date expert reports on magnetic sleep, bioplasm exteriorising from the human body, "reincarnation" experiments, sensitivity to electric fields, etc. Unique photos of paranormally moving objects impressed on film sealed in black envelopes. Price £1·50 or $5 from:

PARAPHYSICAL LABORATORY
Downton . Wilts . England

UFO & SPACE AGE PUBLICATIONS

Our Haunted Planet, by John Keel, 50p
Fraternity of the Weird, by Michael Harvey, 50p
Official Guide to UFOs, by the editors of *Science & Mechanics*, 50p
The Silver Bridge, by Gray Barker, £1·90
The Sky People, by Brinsley le Poer Trench, 30p
Enigma Fantastique, by W. Gordon Allen, £3·00
Flying Saucers from Outer Space, by Major Donald Keyhoe, 40p
Strangers from the Skies, by Brad Steiger, 32p
Saucers, Space & Science, by Gene Duplantier. Illust. 33p. 4 issues £1·20
Things, by Ivan Sanderson, 50p
More Things, by Ivan Sanderson, 50p
Wall Charts: The Moon and Solar System in colour, by David Hardy, FRAS, £1·00 *for both ordered together*
Flying Saucers—Hoax or Reality, by Jerome Stanton, 40p
Life, the unknown, by Bernhardt Hurwood, 50p
NICAP Journal (English publication), UFO news, etc., 33p. Vol. 1-4 £1·10
Prices include postage inland. Overseas add 10% to total cost. Lists free with orders. Otherwise 5p or reply coupon.

Miss S. Stebbing, 87 Selsea Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent, England

DON'T FORGET YOUR COPY OF UFOs IN TWO WORLDS

See page 2

ANOTHER TELEPORTATION AND ITS SEQUEL

Gordon Creighton

CASE No. 6 of my article *More Teleportations*[1] included a summary outline of as much as was then known here regarding the curious affair of the man who was allegedly snatched from his horse by some unknown agency, presumably a UFO, and teleported to a distance of 250 kilometres, where he returned to consciousness again at dawn next day, and found himself upon a rock beside the Paranaíba river, at a place called Itumbiara, in central Brazil. The episode was said to have occurred during the night of April 20/21, 1969.

Early in June the newspaper *Folha de Goiaz*—which is published in Goiânia, capital town of the State of Goiaz—sent two reporters, Guilhermino Churchil and Cilio Soares, to spend a few days in Itauçu, the home of the "teleportee", and the vicinity. On June 12, and on following days, the paper published the full account of their investigation.

Churchil and Soares found that the man who had been whisked away off his horse was an illiterate 25-year-old farmer named Adelino Roque,[2] but they were unable to locate him and interview him because, as his relatives informed them, he had remained profoundly disturbed, mentally, emotionally and physically, after his terrifying experience, and had since disappeared.

He had been in excellent health at the time of the episode, except for the toothache that was troubling him. At 7.30 p.m., on Sunday, April 20, 1969, he was in Itauçu, where he paid a visit to his uncle, Senhor José Marcório. He told his uncle about the tooth, and mentioned that he had tried to get the local dentist to extract it, but that the dentist had refused as it was Sunday. Adelino Roque had accordingly mounted his horse and ridden off to the Fazenda Serradinho, the farm where he was employed, some 12 kilometres outside Itauçu. Apart from his toothache he was therefore quite normal in all respects. (The preliminary account given by me said that he was in fact not riding homewards when the incident befell him, but riding to a chemist's shop to get something for the toothache. Such, it seems, may indeed have been the case).

When he had ridden about 2 kilometres from Itauçu, Adelino had (as, in his absence, the uncle explained to the two reporters) become aware that a "light" in the sky was following him. At first he paid no attention to it, but, about 200 metres further along the road, it came down much lower and much nearer to him. When he reached the stream called the Rio Serradinho, he stopped to let his horse drink. The light came down over the river and frightened the horse. He managed to calm the animal and rode on, but after a further 100 metres or so he felt himself, as it were, "hypnotised" (the term he used) by a cold beam or current of light which struck him on the back. Now bereft of all sense of feeling and almost unable to see, he still rode on, until another beam of light caught him full in the chest, this time accompanied by great heat. He was aware of some strange object that came down low over his head and paralysed him completely. He felt it drawing[3] him off his horse, slowly at first, then rapidly. After that he had known no more, until he came to at 5.00 o'clock next morning and found himself alone on a rock at an unknown place, beside an unknown river.

He was astonished and bewildered. His horse was gone, he had no memory of what had happened to him during the night, and had no idea at all where he could possibly be. He had never seen so big a river. Before long, a man appeared with a horse and cart. Adelino was now walking along in a curious zigzag manner—as the carter later explained—on the river-bank. The carter spoke to him, and this seemed to bring Adelino fully to his senses, for he asked the man the way to Itauçu. The carter thought he must be joking, and pointed out that Itauçu was a whole day's journey at least from there! To which Adelino replied that he had only just left Itauçu a few minutes ago, on his horse.

The carter had perceived by now that the man was in a state akin to delirium, so he took him as far as the Itumbiara highway and put him aboard a country bus departing at 9.00 a.m., requesting the bus-driver to see that Adelino changed at the required point to another bus that would bring him to Itauçu.

Meanwhile, at Adelino's home on the Fazenda Serradinho, his horse had turned up alone at dawn on the same morning. The animal was still bridled and saddled, showed no signs of having gone any distance, as it was not tired. It appeared, however, to have suffered fright. The immediate conclusion of his wife, Dona Ivani de Freitas Roque, and the rest of the family, was that Adelino had been attacked and killed by some assailant. A search of the neighbourhood was made, but no trace of him was found.

Then, at about 4.30 that afternoon, Adelino finally appeared, quite deranged. According to the statement made to the press by his father, Sr. Neno Roque, Adelino's eyes had totally changed. They were now glazed, with a mad look about them. But even more striking was the condition of his skin. His complexion, formerly white and pink, was now completely red. His features seemed twisted and contorted. And then, suddenly, his appearance and skin-colouring became normal again, but only for a while.

It seems that these weird changes of complexion and appearance kept occurring from then onwards. And

Adelino was now an utterly different person from what he had been before. He was always tired, unsteady, and irresolute, whereas previously he had always been a very hard worker. Now he paid scant attention to anything on the farm and was totally disinterested in all that went on around him. He only wanted to walk round and round by himself.

Questioned about his son's educational background, the father explained that Adelino was completely illiterate and had never taken any interest in books or newspapers, apart perhaps from occasionally looking at pictures or drawings in them. His only "cultural interests" were football and listening to music on the radio. The father emphasised that Adelino's account of what had befallen him could not possibly have been anything but the truth, as he would never have been capable of fabricating such a story.[4]

The wife, continuing her part of the account, said that when he came home Adelino had been scarcely recognisable, so great was the change in him. But although he had told his father such few details as he could recall, he had told *her* nothing whatever about it. She said that she had a family of four children, and that all of them were now most anxiously awaiting Adelino's return, as he had been missing from home, most mysteriously, since May 25 (34 days after his frightening experience).

The most important clue turned up by the two reporters came from the uncle, Sr. José Marcório, who told them that on the evening of April 21 (the day of his return) Adelino and his wife had both been at his (the uncle's) house and that several times he saw and heard Adelino gesturing excitedly and shouting: "*Don't let that light take me away again! Leave the lamp burning, so that I can see who took me! It's coming nearer! Oh, don't let them take me again!*"

When Adelino suddenly vanished, he did so in the company of a sixteen-year-old niece, mentioned in the press only as "a minor, C.A.Q." Adelino had only the clothes on his back, had taken no documents of any kind, and had not said goodbye to anyone. Local gossips, and also the Police, were soon saying that Adelino was having an affair with his niece and that this was why they had vanished, but his father, his wife, and all the other members of the family rejected this theory as totally ridiculous and underlined the fact that, when last seen on May 25, Adelino had still been entirely abnormal in his behaviour and his appearance and that his departure must in some way be related to this and to this alone.

The reporters visited other relatives, including Adelino's sister, Dalina Roque, his brother-in-law, Sr. Anacleto, a resident of Goiânia, and also the Chief of Police at Itauçu. From all these parties they learnt that Adelino had always been a good son and a good husband, devoted to his wife and children and well liked and respected in the community. (*They also discovered that the Headquarters of the Fourth Air Zone, Brazilian Air Force, in São Paulo, were deeply interested in the case and had already been in touch with the Itauçu authorities and had requested the latter to locate the missing Adelino.*)

Meanwhile it was evident that a cover-up was being attempted. The Police Chief at Itauçu was insistent that the whole story of his having been captured and carried off by a "flying saucer" had been invented by Adelino himself. To this, the uncle, Sr. José Marcório, retorted that Adelino had discussed the whole thing with him—as much as he could recall of it—in very great detail, as he and Adelino had always been very close friends and had always confided in one another. The father again emphasised that the idea of Adelino's having invented the story was utter nonsense. He said he was quite sure his son had probably never even heard anybody mention the term "flying saucers"; the son was illiterate, and so could not read, and had never taken the least interest in anything other than his work on the farm, his family, football and radio music programmes. His relations with his father and his uncle had always been excellent and Adelino had never had any secrets that he did not share with them both.

We come now to the end of Adelino, not the least mysterious part of the whole mysterious affair. According to the statements made by two of the relatives, Sr. Alcino Francisco Raimundo and his wife, Adelino had finally suddenly turned up again on their doorstep, at 5.00 a.m. on June 12, and banged on the door, shouting that he *wished to die in Sr. Raimundo's arms*. They had opened the door forthwith, and Adelino and the niece had come running in. *And Adelino had expired immediately*. The niece had been taken away, gravely ill, to the Itauçu Hospital, where she too died, at 3.00 p.m. of the same day (June 12, 1969).

According to the death certificate in respect of Adelino (a photostat copy appeared in the newspaper *Folha de Goiaz* of June 13) the cause of his decease was *unknown*. Rumour however had it that both Adelino and the niece had swallowed a large quantity of poison.

According to the reporters of the *Folha de Goiaz* they (the reporters) had formed the opinion, on the occasion of their first interview with the Itauçu Chief of Police (on June 9) that his behaviour and attitude over the case was vacillating and decidedly peculiar. The story of the "flying saucer" carrying off Adelino had apparently alarmed the Chief of Police very much, and this was no doubt why he was so anxious to pooh-pooh the whole affair. *But the Chief of Police ended up by actually showing the two reporters the correspondence he had had with the Air Force authorities in São Paulo, in which the latter had urged him to find Adelino so that a statement could be got from him.*

At 5.00 p.m. on June 12 (i.e. the day of his death) the body of Adelino was buried. Two hours later, there arrived on the scene Professor Leonardo Rodrigues, Head of the Technical Services of the State Police, accompanied by Sr. Walter Agapito, a specialist in criminal matters. These two officials at once collected statements from all parties, with a view to making a report and securing authorisation for the exhumation of the body of Adelino.

These two officials apparently made no secret of their displeasure with the conduct of the Itauçu Chief of Police who had failed to report at once to the authorities in the State Capital (Goiânia) that two persons had died so mysteriously—possibly through poison—with the result that the body of Adelino had been interred without any autopsy or investigation being made (perhaps on secret Air Force instructions?), and with

the cause of death entered on the certificate as "unknown". (It was in fact the two newspaper reporters themselves who had wired to the Civilian Technical Police in Goiânia and asked them to come and investigate.)

We have heard no more about this case since then, so I am unable to say how matters now stand, or what further developments—if any—there have been. However, the lengthy account published in the *Folha de Goiaz* linked Adelino's mysterious death with his UFO experience and not with any hypothetical love affair with the niece.

The report of "poisoning" in this case reminds us of the equally mysterious case of the young men found dead beside the leaden masks on the Morro do Vintém.[5] If it be true that poisoning took place in both cases, we are still left with the question-mark: were the poisonings connected with UFO entities? For example (let us hypothesise): could it be that, as in so many other cases, Adelino and the men on the Morro do Vintém had encountered alien beings and had been the subject of some kind of experiments (perhaps genetic?) by the latter? And could it be that they were all poisoned (or induced to take poison) subsequently, as a way of getting rid of them?

Inevitably, when we consider the case of Adelino, the case of Antônio Villas Boas comes to mind.[6] In both cases the story starts with the vivid light in the sky. São Francisco de Sales, where A.V.B. lives, is only about 100 miles south of Itumbiara where Adelino found himself upon the rock beside the river. Did Adelino, during his "lost night", have the same kind of genetic-sexual experience as A.V.B.?

For a long time after his experience, A.V.B. was ill. Adelino too was ill in mind, if not in body, and may have continued to be under alien influence. Was he then perhaps used as the instrument for securing control of his young niece, and were both then taken away for a further period of 18 days to undergo additional experiments and finally finished off with poison so that there would be no danger of the truth leaking out?

If we study "the records of Magonia", that is to say, the copious lore that has come down to us from past ages about "fairy lovers", "changelings", "enchantments", and "glamour", we shall find that we have plenty of food for thought.

At some stage in our enquiries, it will be useful if we make as full a catalogue as possible of all the cases that we can find in religion, folklore, myth and legend, demonology, spiritism, and occultism, in which it is claimed that someone has mysteriously been taken up into the sky or brought down from the sky. In Christian traditions we have the cases of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary (levitations). And in the older Jewish tradition there is Enoch too.

Japanese national myths tell of "Sun Gods" (the goddess Amaterasu and her brother Susanoo) who came down from on high to rule over the Japanese and the Koreans, and if we search we shall find that many other creation-myths and folk-hero-myths have similar elements in them. In some cases we hear of people who "went up", and in other cases we hear of people who "came down". On Christmas Eve in 1890, at South Bend, Indiana, it seems that twenty-year-old Oliver Lerch "went up", and so far as I know there is no record of his ever being known to have "come down" again. Similarly, a London man is rumoured to have been levitated straight upwards and to have vanished from the Bayswater Road, wearing his bowler hat and clutching his umbrella, only a few years ago, but I have not yet managed to trace the person who is supposed to possess the evidence in support of this story.

It seems to me that these accounts of folk "going up" and "coming down" could relate purely and simply to the initial and terminal stages of a *levitation* or a *teleportation*, and we can well imagine how amazing such things were to past generations of men, since they are still completely amazing to us. Nevertheless, it is possible that we are just beginning to see at least what the agency behind the process is.

Another excellent example which comes to my mind is to be found in the ancient history of Tibet. Before the era of the Dalai Lamas, Tibet was ruled by a dynasty of *religious kings*. The first of these bears the thoroughly Tibetan name of gNya'-khri bTsan-po.[7] On investigation, however, we find a very curious thing. It seems that this man was really not a Tibetan but a Hindu prince named Rupati.[8] For some reason or other, he was fleeing from India, and somehow or other, he suddenly found himself miraculously taken up and transported and then set down, beyond the mighty Himalayas, on top of a Tibetan mountain called Yar-La Sham-Po[9] in the Yar-Lung region (south-east of Lhasa). The Tibetans who found him there were so impressed with this uncanny phenomenon that they promptly picked him to become their ruler. In less sophisticated days, and if carried far enough, both A.V.B. and Adelino might have become kings of distant tribes!

Neither the time nor the space is available for further discussion of these matters now. I can do no more than point to these few cases which (to me, at any rate) seem to suggest that the curious things that have been going on in Brazil in our own days have indeed probably been going on throughout the whole of our history.

REFERENCES

1 In FSR, Vol. XVI, No. 5 (September/October 1970). See also my *Teleportations*, in FSR, Vol. XI, No. 2 (March/April 1965), and Oscar A. Galíndez' *Teleportation from Chascomús to Mexico*, in FSR, Vol. XIV, No. 5 (September/October 1968).

2 The name was given, apparently wrongly, as *Dolor* Roque in the Rio de Janeiro paper *Diário de Notícias* for May 24, 1969, which was the source of my previous reference.

3 See also *Attempted Abduction by UFO Entity*, in FSR, Vol. XIII, No. 2 (March/April 1967), in which I described how the Persian Ghaseme Fili found himself being sucked up off his balcony towards a stationary UFO in which he could see a small creature in black garb and wearing a mask shaped somewhat like the trunk of an elephant. Ghaseme Fili screamed and woke up the neighbours, whereupon the UFO vanished straight upwards into the sky.

4 Note the almost complete similarity in the backgrounds of Adelino and A.V.B. Both were young farmers, in their early 20s, the latter almost unlettered and the other one entirely so, and both presumably of good, healthy, sturdy country stock—perhaps just right for genetic purposes?

(*Continued on page 19*)

THE HUMANOID AT KINNULA

Forestry worker tells how he grabbed hold of entity

Tapani Kuningas

This will be considered a low-weight case as it depends entirely on the testimony of the witnesses. Nevertheless it is essential that it goes on the record. Our contributor is Chairman of the Interplanetarians Association, Helsinki, Finland. Translation from the Finnish by Elis W. Grahn.

On April 4, 1971, I went with a few UFO-interested colleagues from Jyväskylä (Mid-Finland) to investigate the so-called Kinnula case—evidently the most astonishing Finnish UFO-cum-humanoid case lately. Based on these researches, I wrote down this brief summary of the case.

On Friday, February 5, 1971, two young men from Kinnula, Petter Aliranta (21) and Esko Juhani Sneck (18), were working in the woods of the village of Kangaskylä in Kinnula, near the borders of the counties of Middle Finland and Vaasa. At about 3.00 p.m. they were about to end their work, for the cloudy day was slowly turning dark. Aliranta had just turned off his motor saw, when he suddenly noticed a strange metallic-looking object at tree-top level which was descending straight down. It had the shape of two saucers on top of each other and was about 5 metres in diameter. At the bottom of the vehicle there were four thin (5-10 cms.) landing feet, more than 2 metres long. Within a few moments the object descended in a small opening between the trees, about 15 metres away from Aliranta and Sneck. The last-mentioned, however, did not notice what was going on at this time as he was still busy cutting branches off a tree with his motor saw.

During the descent, a round opening appeared in the centre of the underpart of the UFO, and from this, immediately the vehicle had settled firmly on the ground, a strange little being glided down. It actually did *glide* down those two metres to the snow-covered ground; there was no normal falling movement. After this, the being started approaching Aliranta. Its movements were very stiff and the steps short. The being looked like a space-man, or robot, and was less than 1 metre tall, perhaps 90 cms. The body was covered with a one-piece suit of a green colour. The head had the same cover, and in the middle of it was a sort of lens facing forwards. The hands were round at the tips and no fingers could be seen. The "boots" at the feet were a uniform part of the dress, and green as well.

The humanoid seemed to move in a strange way on top of the snow surface; it did not go down into the deep snow as one would have expected. As this entity was slowly but steadily advancing towards Aliranta, he started his motor saw and began to approach the strange walker with motor saw in hand. At this point, Esko Sneck also became aware of the strange happenings; the turning on of the motor saw had made him turn around to see what Aliranta was up to.

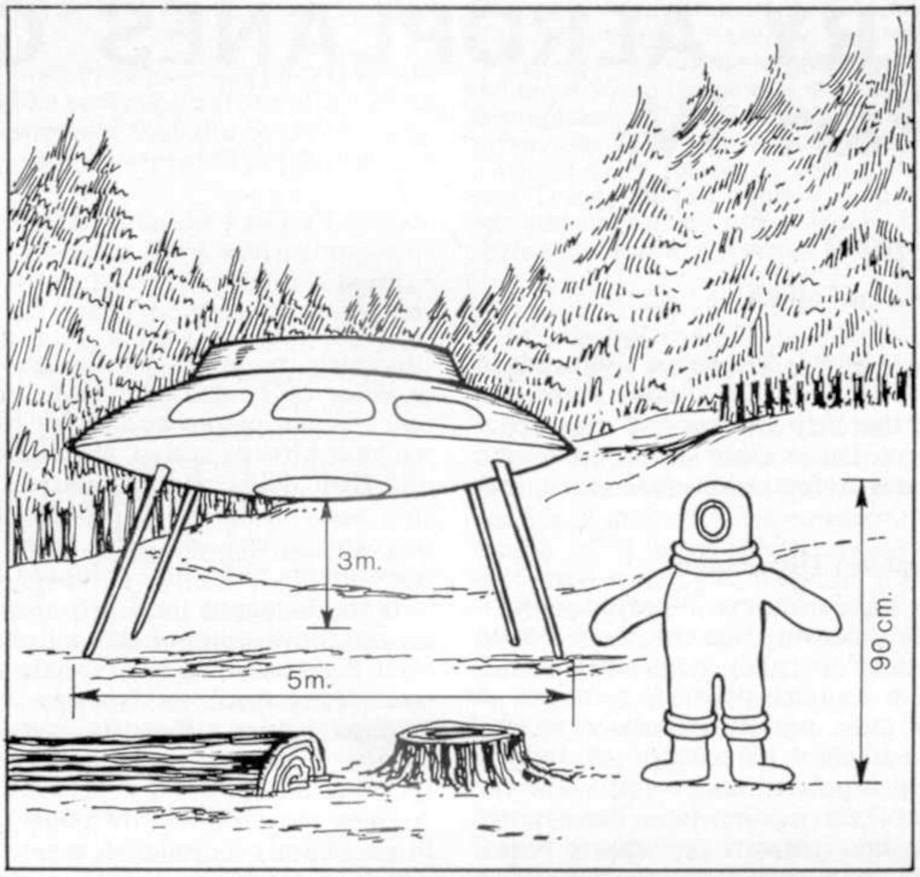
"The little green man" and Aliranta were approaching each other, the distance between them now less than 10 metres. Suddenly the being turned around and started eventually to go back towards the saucer. This made Aliranta braver, and he hurried to catch the humanoid. Within the saucer, other entities were now visible; there were three "windows" on the topside of the vehicle (about 1 metre wide) and through one on the right side three moving forms were visible, humanlike, although no features or details could be seen.

As Petter Aliranta was about to get hold of the humanoid, when about 3 metres from the saucer, it rose into the air in a strange way, floating towards the opening from which it had come. The humanoid having risen to more than 1 metre above the ground, Aliranta reached out quickly and grabbed hold of the heel of the right "boot" with his bare right hand. However, he had to let go of the foot right away as it burned like a hot iron (the wounds caused by the burning on the thumb, forefinger and inside of the hand were still clearly visible two months later). At the same time, Aliranta automatically took a couple of steps backwards, so the entity was able to glide back into the craft undisturbed.

The moment the humanoid had got into the saucer, the latter started to give a slight humming or buzzing sound, and it slowly started to ascend from the ground. Aliranta felt a weak gust of air at this moment, but no smoke or smell could be detected, nor any light phenomenon (there were no lights visible on or in the vehicle during the incident). As the saucer rose upwards the round opening at the bottom closed (but the landing feet kept their position) and within some fifteen seconds the whole object had disappeared into the sky.

According to the eye-witnesses, the visit of this strange craft lasted at least three minutes. After the saucer had disappeared the men could not talk, for they were too amazed by the whole incident. They felt stiff all over and had some difficulty in moving, especially Petter Aliranta. It took them close on one hour before they were able to walk away from the woods. Before they left they had a closer look at the markings left in the snow, evidence of this incredible happening.

At the end of each landing foot there had been a



round plate. These plates had penetrated the full depth of the snow cover (then about 40 cms.), leaving four round prints (about 35 cms. across) in an even square with a side of about 2 metres. Within this square the snow had melted some 5-10 cms. on the surface. The footsteps left by the humanoid were also clearly visible. They were small (15 cms.) and quite circular in shape. The strides were all along the same length (even those made during the chase): about 20 cms.

When, about two hours after the incident, the men arrived home and told others about it, nobody believed them. Their people thought "the boys had made it up between them." Petter Aliranta actually had a burned hand, but the wounds could have come from anything. The story about "the little green man" was all too incredible. The next day, Aliranta's injured hand was so bad that he could hardly hold an axe. Nevertheless, the men went back to their work in the woods as usual, as there were no other signs of anything abnormal. Their work output, however, was not the same, for they kept looking around more than usual. By and by, the fear caused by the incident disappeared, but even two months afterwards Aliranta complained about being afraid to walk alone in the dark. There were no other notable signs as evidence of the happening.

During the course of the investigation no details appeared of anything which could have made the story of these two men questionable. The negative attitude of others (mainly their own families) had, however, caused a resistance in them to talking about the experience to others. Because of this we learned about the case far too late inasmuch as the landing marks were then covered with fresh snow about ½ metre thick.

On the same date, February 5, there was another UFO case in Kinnula. At 7.20 a.m., Pentti Piispanen (also working in the woods) saw a ball of light about 1 metre across, moving at tree-top level for about 2 minutes. The observation was made about 15 kms. from the Kangaskylä landing site. On his return home, Piispanen told others about his sighting (also a newspaper), but to start with they did not believe him either.

Many others living in the Kinnula area have seen UFOs and strange lights in the winter of 1971.

ANOTHER TELEPORTATION AND ITS SEQUEL

(*continued from page 17*)

References

[5] On the Morro do Vintém, see:
Charles Bowen: *The Mystery of the Morro do Vintém*, in FSR, Vol. XIII, No. 2 (March/April 1967), and *No Easy Solution to the Morro Mystery*, in FSR, Vol. XIV, No. 4 (July/August 1968).
G. Creighton:
Follow-Up on the Morro Mystery, in FSR, Vol. XVII, No. 4 (July/August 1971).

[6] See *The Most Amazing Case of All*, in various issues of FSR from October 1964 onwards, and in its final form as *The Amazing Case of Antônio Villas Boas*, in *The Humanoids*, published in hardback form by Neville Spearman, London, 1969, and by Henry Regnery, Chicago, 1970.

[7] In Tibetan, གཉའ་ཁྲི་བཙན་པོ

[8] Sanskrit name रुपाति

[9] Some histories say he came down on another mountain, the bTsan-Thang Hla-Ri (བཙན་ཐང་ལྷ་རི).

MYSTERY AEROPLANES OF THE 1930s Part IV

John A. Keel

IN the first three parts of this article we followed, in some detail, the 1933-34 "Ghostflier" news items that were unearthed with the help of Swedish researcher Åke Franzén and others. Let us close with a discussion around those facts, and a few additional items that have come to light.

Geographical Distribution

One of Dr. Jacques Vallée's many important contributions to ufology is his discovery that the phenomenon tends to concentrate itself in thinly populated areas.[1] Although there were a number of mass sightings in southern Sweden, the most heavily populated section of the country, the greatest percentage of reports came from the sparsely populated lake country and the mountainous regions of the north where the average population density is three persons per square mile.[2] Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten were most often named in the reports. The Norwegian reports were mainly concentrated in Troms and Nordland, while the Finnish accounts (and we have only unearthed a few) were centred in the states of Oulu and Lappi.

AREA OR STATE PROVIDING THE MOST REPORTS	AREA IN SQ. KM.	POPULATION (1958 figures)	POP. PER SQ. KM.
SWEDEN:			
Jämtland	51,549	142,022	3
Västerbotten	59,140	240,403	4
Norrbotten	105,877	259,694	3
NORWAY:			
Oppland	25,325	165,451	6·6
Nordland	38,324	235,844	6·1
Troms	26,090	125,192	4
FINLAND:			
Oulu	56,686	402,800	7·1
Lappland (Lappi)	93,870	197,600	2·1

We can assume that communications were fragile in some of these areas in 1934, and that a great many sightings went unreported. But we do have enough detailed reports to trace the routes pursued by the planes, and have been able to lay out some flights from point to point on specific days. However, on some of the flap dates ghostfliers appeared simultaneously over many points in the south as well as the north, indicating that either many planes were in the air at that time or that the whole of Scandinavia was witnessing some rare form of atmospheric phenomenon.

Many of the reports *do* describe nothing but lights-in-the-sky (LITS). During that period every LITS was obviously regarded as the ghostflier. This does not explain, of course, the many low altitude, grey, unmarked aeroplanes accompanied by engine sounds. As we have already stated, the deployment of these planes and their deliberate manoeuvres seems to suggest that they were designed to provide a frame of reference—or explanation—for the more mysterious wavering searchlights and multi-coloured high altitude lights.

If we disregard the LITS altogether and concentrate on the movements of the definite aircraft, we find that their flights seemed to originate above the Arctic Circle somewhere north of Norway, perhaps in the vicinity of Spitzbergen. Reports would be understandably scanty from the northernmost state of Finnmark (population density 1·4 persons per square kilometre). As they moved down the coast of Norway towards the more densely populated areas the reports would increase . . . and they did. There were some reports as far south as Trondheim. But in most flaps the craft turned inland around Tromsö, Norway, crossed into Sweden and moved to Gällivare . . . which is in the centre of Norrbotten. Gällivare appears to have served as a key landmark to the ghostfliers. From here some flights proceeded south-east to Luleå, Haparanda (and Kemi, Finland). Then they moved on down the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia to Skellefteå, Umeå, Sundsvall, and Uppsala, just north of Stockholm. Other flights pursued inland courses from Gällivare to Sorsele and Östersund.

If these were conventional planes operated by smugglers or by some foreign power, this was an enterprise of unprecedented boldness . . . and risk. The terrain was mountainous and dangerous. The ghostfliers chose to fly in the worst kind of weather so they had to be extraordinarily good navigators. They could rarely see the stars so they had to rely on instruments . . . and the known navigational instruments of the period were unreliable and primitive . . . at least for this kind of flying. Small wonder that the Scandinavian press commented with wonder on their navigational skills.

Assuming that they represented a foreign power, it is possible that they could have been launched from a ship in the Arctic Ocean, and could have flown the 300-400 miles to another ship in the Gulf of Bothnia. But why would they find it necessary to make such a hazardous trip daily for months on end? And why would they risk exposing their whole clandestine operation by clowning above the villages and towns along the way? What was the real purpose behind their seemingly insane missions?

The Finnish reports indicate that some flights returned to their mysterious home base by flying northwards over Lappland on a course that might have taken them to Novaya Zemlya, the islands where a mysterious

aircraft was photographed in 1931 (see Part Two of this series).

There are numerous other phantom aeroplane reports from the 1920's and 1930's emanating from other parts of the world, and this suggests that the Scandinavian-style operation could have been repeated in Europe and North America.

Ivan T. Sanderson recently attempted to tie together the various reports of phantom ships and submarines over the years to support a speculation that some form of super-civilisation exists under the seas.[3] Ray Palmer has for years advocated the concept that there is a hole in the North Pole and that some UFOs originate there. The 1934 Scandinavian wave can be used as new "proof" for any of these theories . . . and probably will be. It cannot, however, be easily accepted by those who believe in the extraterrestrial hypothesis. Those believers will undoubtedly dismiss the whole affair as the work of Germany or the Soviet Union even though anyone who is willing to spend an hour in a public library can learn that neither of those countries had the capability of launching and sustaining the Scandinavian overflights in 1933-34.

Only one basic fact can really be established from these reports: the ghostfliers originated to the North of the Arctic Circle and returned to that region.

Other Ghostfliers of the 1930s

In previous sections of this series we discussed typical phantom aeroplane reports from England and the United States. In his article *Over the Borderline*, published in *Unknown* magazine, September 1939, Fortean Eric Frank Russell cited many of the UFO events recorded in 1938. "In July 1938," he wrote, "an 'unknown aeroplane' flew over Croydon, London (*Daily Herald*), its noise fading eastward. Note that what passed over in the night was not necessarily an aeroplane, but definitely was a noise resembling that of a plane. Exactly one year earlier (*Daily Telegraph*) 'unknown planes' made strange mechanical noises in the darkness over Hendon, London."

Scandinavia was plagued by a long succession of UFO-type manifestations throughout the 1930s. Consider this item from the *Vastermanland Lans News*, October 10, 1936: "A strange light phenomenon has been observed over a meadowland in the area of Kanikebo near the community of Moklinta. Several times in recent weeks people have observed a reddish light, sometimes almost dazzling, on dark evenings between the hours of 8.00-9.00 p.m. The light rises slowly and increases little by little in size and strength until finally a clear glowing ball the size of a coffee-saucer is visible. Sometimes it dies out slowly, expiring completely only to rise again in nearby places. A scientist will investigate the area by aeroplane."

A month later the same newspaper carried this follow-up report: "November 10, 1936. Vasteras. No cause has been found for the mysterious 'light bodies' in Moklinta. Some of the residents are convinced the phenomenon is caused by the bones buried in the immediate vicinity and said to be thousands of years old."

Norway also shared the flap of November 1936.

81.) November 21, 1936. Harstad, Norway. Reports of a mysterious light have arrived from several different places. The Norwegian Telegraphic Agency correspondent learned of the sightings during an interview with the Sixth Division. An inquiry into the reports is being conducted by the county constabulary. The division has also received a message about mysterious lights seen Tuesday evening outside Tromsö. There is every reason to believe that the observations are real. During the last sighting in upper Norway many people received mysterious radio signals. Earlier speculations that these signals were a Russian military code are disputed.

Radio Signals

Mysterious radio signals had accompanied the 1933-34 ghostflier activity. The *Hudiksvalls News* reported on January 1, 1934:

"Radio listeners in Umeå have been receiving conversations on their loudspeakers containing information about the ghostfliers, indicating their intelligence service is modern. The conversations are on the wavelength of a gramophone programme in Umeå and discussed meeting at a special point."

These "pirate" radio broadcasts were heard by others in Norrbyskar, Hedesunda, Nordmaling and Halsingtuna that month on the 230-275 and 900 metre bands. In some cases the phantom broadcasters spoke in broken Swedish.

The haughty *New York Times* was already in the early 1930s rattling its sabre for war, particularly against Japan, and it repeatedly cited "rumours" which were never mentioned in the Scandinavian press. On November 20, 1934, the *New York Times* carried a dispatch datelined Helsingfors, Finland, claiming that the ghostflier had "revived rumours of Soviet naval armaments on the Arctic coast." It also commented on the "equally deep mystery surrounding wireless signals, supposedly of a military nature, in the Arctic." These signals were "solved by Finnish radio experts," the newspaper said. "They located the sending stations on the German Baltic coast near Koenigsberg. The signals are believed here to have been in connection with German experiments to perfect military aviation." Then this brief item was tagged onto the ghostflier story:

"Berlevaag, Finnmark, Norway, November 19 (AP). The mystery of 'ghost' airplanes and ships at sea deepened tonight when it was reported two warships, not Norwegian, were observed last night from the outermost islands in the Arctic Ocean to the north."

Time—and the historical record—vindicated both Germany and the Soviet Union as possible sources of the ghostflier phenomenon. Years earlier, in 1921, the *New York Times* fussed over the appearance of a "Bolshevist aeroplane" which circled Paris. "For some obscure reason" the French meteorological office issued a notice to the press stating that, "An aeroplane flying at a great height passed over Paris about 9.45 on March 5, making a semi-circular tour of the city from the south-west to the west-north-west side. As it went the plane left behind it a trail of smoke which at times resembled a ribbon and at other times a featherlike cloud." (Sounds like a contrail.) "A mystery is being made as to why meteorological experts should wish to know about this airplane, but they are apparently very anxious to learn its type and characteristics, its exact trajectory, its height and speed between 9.45 and 10 o'clock and, lastly,

the direction and speed of the wind at the altitude of the flight," the *Times* continued, March 19, 1921.

The German press rattled their swords on November 24, 1936, when the newspaper *Der Angriff* published a front-page story, complete with maps, claiming that the Soviet Union was building sixteen military airfields on the Kola Peninsula, far north of the Arctic Circle in a desolate, thinly populated wasteland with virtually no military value. The Germans warned that 300 military planes would be based there and might be used to invade Scandinavia. Where the Russians would get 300 planes in 1936 to base in that part of the world was not explained. Perhaps the Russians were also seeing ghostfliers and had become alarmed over the possibility that some foreign power was invading their territory from the north.

Early in 1937 our friendly ghostfliers were busy from northern Norway to Vienna, Austria. On Thursday, February 11, 1937, the crew of the fishing boat *Fram* started out from Kvalsik, Norway, at 9.00 p.m. Just outside of Kvalsik there is a cape with high hills separating it from the mainland. As the *Fram* circled this cape, they discovered a large aeroplane resting on the water. Thinking the plane was in trouble, the captain changed his course and headed for it. Red and green lights were glowing on the machine, but as the boat approached, the lights were suddenly extinguished. Then the plane was quickly enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and it vanished!

At noon the next day, according to the *Berliner Borzen Zeitung* and the *National Zeitung*, a mysterious aeroplane circled over Vienna, Austria, at high altitude, exciting speculations that it was of Czechoslovakian or Russian origin. A few days later, the phantom pilot revisited the fort at Boden, Sweden. It returned still again that April. In May, a government hearing on the status of the ghostflier was held in Umeå, Sweden. A representative named Lindbergs demanded that a new investigation should be held. But the Minister of Defence pointed out that extensive investigations had already been held, that special searchlights and listening apparatus had been mounted in the sighting areas, and that all the results had been negative. (It all sounded depressingly familiar.)

In September 1937, "unfamiliar aeroplanes" repeatedly buzzed the Swedish naval installation at Karlskrona. The minister of Defence explained at an inquiry that he had no answer to the mystery but could only confirm that "a foreign machine had flown over the restricted military area." As usual, the plane carried no insignia or identifying marks. On October 24, 1937, the six-man crew of an unnamed fishing boat near Mylingslykten outside of Hammerfest, Norway reported seeing a very large aeroplane resting on the water. As they neared it, it suddenly turned on bright lights and took off, passing so close to their vessel that they feared a crash.

Aftermath

In February 1969, Mr. Åke Franzen, the Stockholm researcher who uncovered and translated many of the reports used in this study, telephoned Dr. Tage O. Eriksson of the Research Institute for National Defence (named on page 554 of the Condon Report) to discuss the 1934 wave. Dr. Eriksson cordially invited Mr. Franzen to drop by his office.

"The conversation was not as fruitful as I expected," Mr. Franzen reported. "He said that all the articles in the newspapers at the time [1934] were only imagination and mass hysteria. Dr. Eriksson's own explanation of the phenomenon was hot air balloons!

"I told him about Major Porat and General Virgin [two of the officials named in the '34 accounts] and he said the newspapers had distorted their statements.

"I asked him if there exists any official files on these 1934 reports and he denied it.

"He agreed with Dr. Condon and his report on UFOs and said he had met two of the Condon committee in the U.S.A. last summer and that they were very reliable people."

I regret that I must disagree with Dr. Eriksson. I believe that the 1930s reports form an important body of evidence in the UFO puzzle, and that the ghostfliers' grey, unmarked aeroplanes were "hard" objects of a most extraordinary nature. I have spent many long, tiresome hours in the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library trying to uncover historical evidence to support the obvious answer . . . that the planes were of mundane origin. Such evidence does not seem to exist.

In recent months there have been new UFO waves in the same areas of Scandinavia, and new reports of phantom ships and submarines off the coasts of Norway and Sweden.[4] Apparently whoever visited the Arctic Circle so mysteriously forty years ago *is still there*. Perhaps Ivan T. Sanderson is correct when he suggests that the navies of the world have been far more involved in UFO research then our Air Forces. It is well-known that the U.S. Office of Naval Research has been interested in UFOs for years and maintains huge, expensive and mysterious installations in the Pacific.[5]

In these articles I have been obliged to summarise a good deal and have presented only a few of the many reports on hand. It has been necessary to skip over much material, such as the fact that approximately 25% of the known ghostflier sightings occurred at 6.00 p.m. Nor could I waste space on the obvious fireball and meteor reports that turned up in our material. It is quite possible that more thorough investigations in Scandinavia will reveal new reports which will clarify the whole situation . . . although I doubt it. It would help if willing researchers would scour the newspapers in their own areas for this period and send their findings to FSR. I wouldn't be at all surprised if the ghostfliers had been everywhere at once.

NOTES

1 See *Analysis of* 8,260 *UFO Sightings* by Dr. Jacques Vallée, FSR May/June 1968. Dr. Vallée states, ". . . the number of reported UFO sightings per million people in American states rises very rapidly when population density decreases".

2 See *Reports From Sweden* by Åke Jonsson, FSR March/April 1968, for details of the 1967 UFO wave in these same areas of Sweden. Several of the communities named by Mr. Jonsson, such as Vilhelmina, Storsele, and Sala also produced reports during the 1934 wave. Closer examination might demonstrate that the 1967 objects followed essentially the same "routes" as the 1934 ghostfliers. The

(*Continued on Page 28*)

THE SAAPUNKI UFO

Results of investigations

Ahti Karavieri

In an article in the March/April 1971 issue of FSR, Elis Grahn gave us his translation of newspaper reports about a glowing object near the ground which left behind it a circle of green ice in the snow. Now he has translated the report made by our contributor who is Chairman of the Northern Finland UFO Investigation Association (formerly the Oulu UFO group) after intensive investigations. It includes much additional information about the Saapunki case to that given in the newspaper accounts, so it is presented here in full.

ON the morning of January 3, 1971, a UFO was seen in the village of Saapunki in Kuusamo, leaving behind melted snow with particles in it, samples of which were taken for investigation very soon after the incident.*

On the Sunday morning, January 3, between 5.58 and 6.15 a.m., a bright light phenomenon was seen in the village of Saapunki in Kuusamo. The first eye-witnesses noticed the phenomenon, at about 6.00 a.m., above Pitkäperä of Lake Saapunki. One witness said the time was "a couple of minutes to six," while another said it was "almost at six o'clock sharp."

The phenomenon was seen as a bright ball of light moving slowly along the length of the lake in a westerly direction. The ball of light moved at a level of only about 8 metres from the ice, and it could be seen against the trees on the slope of the opposite bank. The first observations were made in the eastern part of the lake at about 6.00 a.m., and the phenomenon is then said to have moved at about walking speed, the watchers being at the side of the lake at a distance of 300 metres to 1 kilometre. In spite of what was almost a 7 beaufort storm from the south-west, the phenomenon moved with a steady speed, slanting against the wind, keeping the same altitude.

The eye-witnesses state that the light from the phenomenon was strong enough to illuminate the slopes of the nearby hills so that trees and buildings were clearly seen in detail, even on a slope 1½ km. away. The area was otherwise quite dark at the time and in the storm so much snow was falling that the lights of houses 300 metres away were not visible.

The first observers were not able to tell the exact size of the ball of light since it was impossible to look straight at it because of its great intensity. There was no sound to be heard, but the snowstorm was so forceful it blotted out all weak sounds. One of the first observations in connection with the phenomenon was the darkening of the electric lights as it was passing. One of the observers, J.B., said the electric lights went dark just as he was watching the strange light. Many people in the village got a look at the phenomenon at the very beginning as they had just awoken to do their morning tasks.

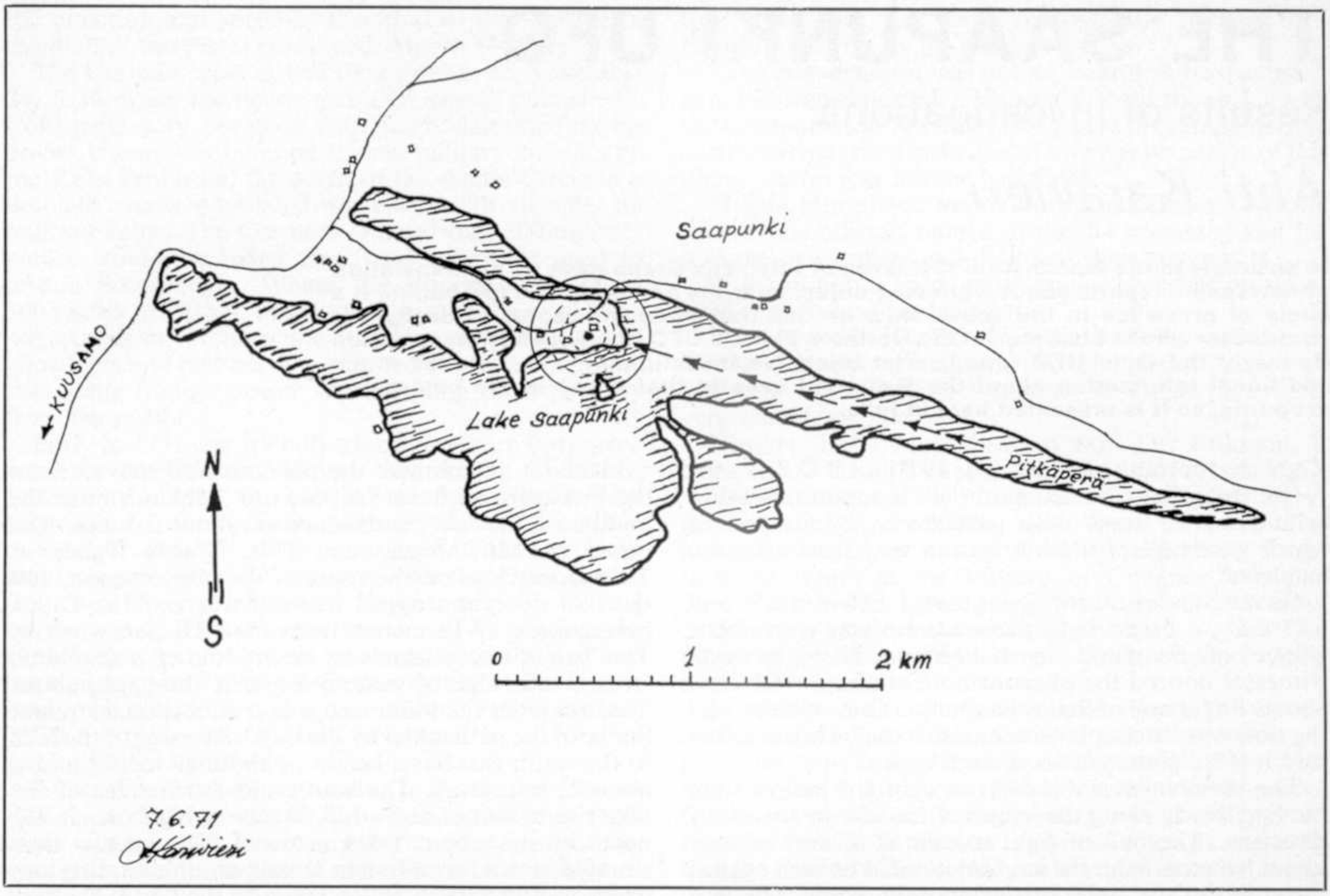
In about 15 minutes the phenomenon moved from the Pitkäperä of Lake Saapunki to Tuhkaniemi at the middle of the lake, a distance of about 2·5 km. The house of Mr. Mauno and Mrs. Martta Talala at Tuhkaniemi was on the route of the phenomenon, and the ball of light stopped in the garden of the Talala house some 17-19 metres from their kitchen window. The Talala house stands in the middle of a few birch trees at the edge of some fields near the bank, about 8 metres from the water's edge and almost on a straight line with the path taken by the UFO. The side of the lake to the south-east has a height of about 60 metres and is about 2 km. away. The south and north sides of the lake rise to form hills; a hill 60 metres high rises in the north and is about 1·5 km. away. The lake is thus situated in this formation in an east-south-east direction which was also the direction taken by the UFO. The eye-witnesses were on different sides of the lake, so that observations were made simultaneously from many different directions. As the houses are built on the slopes, many of the observers looked at the phenomenon from higher positions.

The latter part of the happening took place just beside the house of the Talalas. The phenomenon arrived there at about 6.15 a.m. The Talalas were having their morning coffee in front of their kitchen window, when the phenomenon appeared right in front of the window, only 17 metres away, behind some berry bushes in the garden. There was nothing unusual in being up this early as the lady of the house had to do her morning tasks in the cowshed at this time. Mrs. Martta Talala was already fully dressed, but Mr. Mauno Talala was only half dressed, sitting and drinking his morning coffee, when surprised, they both pointed out the blinding light to each other as it appeared outside. A bit frightened, Mauno Talala hurried to get dressed in order to have a look at whatever that strange light might be.

It was quite impossible to look at the light. They could only give it quick side glances. Except for the white brightness they could see no colours. Mauno Talala estimates the size of the light to have been 10 metres in diameter, measured against the garden fence. Looking to the side, he was able to see a small island 300 metres away as clear as in broad daylight—the light was shining through the dense snowstorm. There was

---

* A British analysis of a sample of the water was conducted and the report published in FSR for July/August 1971.



no sound, the light did not seem to move, nor was there any other sensation in any form. While Talala was getting dressed, however, the light disappeared.

At the moment the phenomenon disappeared the electric light went out for a short while. The phenomenon made the inside of their kitchen so bright that there was no effect from the electric lamp from the ceiling. The phenomenon remained at the spot about one minute and the electricity was gone for about the same length of time after it had disappeared. After it had vanished, Mrs. Martta Talala was the first out of the house to have a look, but there was nothing to be seen in the darkness and the storm was blowing strongly. There was a temperature of about —20C. and the wind was filled with snow. The sky was covered with clouds, but most of the snow carried by the wind was from the snow-covered ground and was not actually caused by the clouds.

The Talalas had no thought that there might be any effects from the phenomenon to begin with. They were just very surprised by the strange incident. As the day got brighter at about 8.00 to 8.30 a.m., Talala's son, Timo, returned after having gone out, and asked his father what the marks were that had appeared in the snow. He had noticed a spot of green ice which was not covered with snow due to its hard surface.

They all went to look at the spot, but took no further interest in the matter. The melted spot was formed in an interesting way. It had an all over length of about 6 metres and a width of more than 3 metres, but the ice-covered area was approximately 2 × 3·5 metres, almost pear-shaped. The spot looked green, darker in the middle, the colour becoming paler towards the edges. The snow cover, about 40 cms. thick, had melted on the spot to a depth of about 20 cms., i.e. not all the way to the ground. In the middle of the spot there was a round area about 1·5 sq. metres in size, in which stood needles of ice, thick as fingers, and empty inside like thin-walled tubes. On top of each tube there was a ball-shaped formation the size of a finger-tip and according to the children looked much like a candy that they collected for their games. No one admitted to having eaten any of the "candies" and there is no known case of anybody getting ill.

Not until the day after, when on business at the village church 10 km. away, did Mauno Talala mention the matter of the phenomenon to Mr. Kyllönen, the editor of the local newspaper, *Koillissanomat*. He visited the spot on the Monday, and photographed and interviewed the nearest eye-witnesses. This article went out to the world in *Koillissanomat* on Tuesday, January 5. Word of the incident, however, had spread much faster as already on Monday people were looking at the spot and taking samples all afternoon.

The UFO researchers in Oulu were told on the Tuesday, and got on their way to investigate the case by Wednesday, January 6. An investigation team of five men took the first samples. They also made radiation measurements on the spot, but could detect no deviation from the normal background radiation (four days had

already passed since the incident). More check samples from the surroundings were taken on January 17, and vegetation samples taken later during the winter.

Apart from Martta and Mauno Talala, there were interviews, which were both written and taped, of Mr. Kaarlo Häyhä, Mrs. Anna and Mr. Kalle Saapunki, and Mr. Eetu Pätsi. In all of the witnesses' stories, the duration of the phenomenon, the course it took and the description of its brightness were identical. An old couple living as neighbours of the Talalas stated they had noticed a small spot of light ascending from the place where the object had alighted; others had only seen it disappear at the Talala house.

The samples taken from the melted area were first taken for examination to an industrial laboratory in the town of Oulu. A special effort was made to find out if there was any remnant of a process of combustion. The summary of the result of this examination runs as follows:

"The sampled water is melted snow and ice, almost clean, with a small amount of sediment in it, evidently of vegetable matter. There is no evidence of any connection between the composition of the sample and the heat phenomenon that caused the melting of the snow."

To ascertain the composition of the surrounding snow check samples were examined:

Sample No.	Cubic cm.	Sediment mg.	Colour	pH	α 20° μS (conductivity)
1a	ca. 200	ca. 55	Blue-grey	4·8	240
1b	85	58	Blue-grey	7·2	95
2	181	0·1	Clear	6·1	7·4
3	208	33·7	Clear	5·9	6·8
5	184	0·8	Clear	5·6	9·0

The samples Nos. 1a and 1b were taken from the darkest part of the landing site, but 1b was examined not less than four weeks after, causing the differences in pH and conductivity values.

Sample No. 3 was taken from the dirty snow beside the door steps of the house.

Samples Nos. 2, 4 and 5 were taken from different spots 15 metres from the landing place.

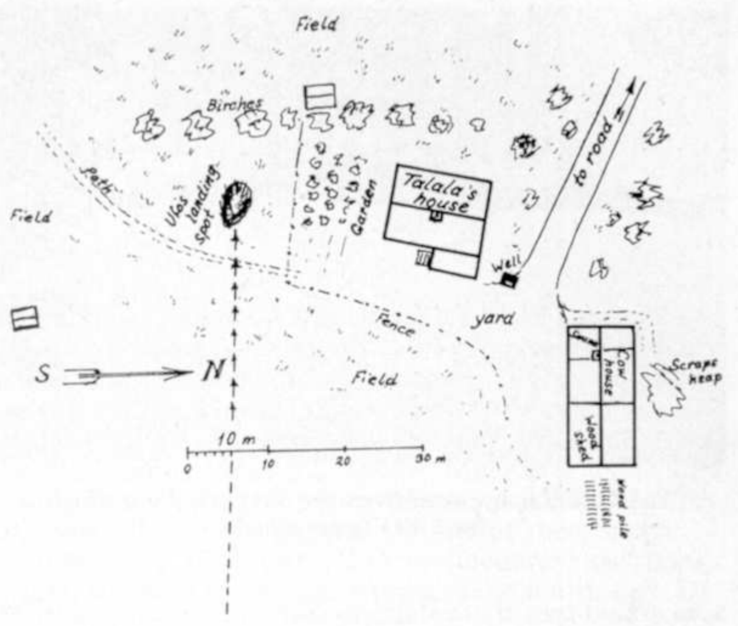
At the industrial laboratory of R. one sample from the middle of the landing spot was examined, after having being kept in a refrigerator for one month before the examination. This was done by using the classical inorganic method. The result:

1. Solid material in melted ice 58/85 ml. water.
2. Solid remainder of annealing 1 mg.
3. The analyses of this remainder (AAS):

Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO
26%	21%	21%	6%

4. Melted ice filtered:

pH	α 20° μS	P mg/l	E-Coli (Bacterium)	Mn mg/l	Fe mg/l	Na mg/l	K mg/l
7·2	95	0·7	None	0·1	0·3	11	8



Some of the investigators at the University of Oulu took an X-ray spectrograph analysis of Sample No. 1 which showed inorganic particles as follows: Traces Ca, K, Si, Fe, Cl, Ti, the last mentioned being a bit less than half a promille(?) of the inorganic sediment.

Micro-analyses were also conducted in order to determine the form of Titanium in the sample. Titanium was shown to be equally divided throughout the sample, evidently as part of a synthesis. Samples of the ground under the landing site were also examined with X-ray spectrograph and micro-analyses. This testing showed that the Titanium had not risen from the ground up to the melted part as there was no sign of Titanium in the frozen vegetable matter at ground level underneath the site. The water part of the sample was examined chemically. It showed Titanium to be about 10 p.p.m.

The colour of the spot to begin with was green, turning by and by to dark blue-grey. By examining the change in the pH it could be concluded that the colour was no ordinary vegetable matter, but something of complex composition of which Titanium could form the basic atoms. A few biologists made an examination of the filtered sediment of the melted sample from the site in order to ascertain the origin of the vegetable matter. This showed that the sediment of different samples was of organic origin up to 92-98% and that the main part of this was formed by vegetable cellular tissue in a far-gone state of decomposition. The cellular decomposition seemed to be caused by some other reason than normal decay.

The first people to see the landing site mentioned a weak smell in connection with it, especially so when melting the samples. The water part of the samples was examined and there was no sign of any E. Coli bacteria which would have proven household refuse to be involved. The melting of the snow and the forming of the ice needles could not be reproduced in the laboratory tests.

The electrical distribution company for the Kuusamo

The Talala house seen from the direction from which the UFO approached

area stated that there were no distribution disturbances at the time in question and therefore no breaks in the distribution. The electricity lines terminate at this area, so there is a possibility that the storm could have caused some local circuit breaks.

In conclusion, one could say that the investigation of the Saapunki UFO phenomenon has shown that it brought some particles to the spot, it created heat by some form of radiation, its brightness was tremendous (it illuminated the surrounding area of 1·5 km. and the light was able to cut through a snowstorm, which normally a strong light cannot do). The phenomenon did not behave like a body of gas but moved against the wind in an oblique direction about 2·5 km. at an altitude of about 8 metres from the ground in a temperature of about $-20°$C. and in a storm of about 7 beauforts from the south-west. It left behind no measurable amount of radiation and there was no way of proving that it had continued its way further from the house yard of the Talala family. To estimate its size was difficult because of its brightness, but the estimations made were in the region of 10 metres in diameter.

* * * * *

Comment by Elis W. Grahn

This case has been widely noted throughout Finland as well as in Sweden. The samples of the snow and ice of the area were taken by dozens of people, coming from both the north and south of Finland, and from Sweden. Some samples were taken by unknowns behaving in a more or less strange way, not talking to anybody, but just hurrying away after filling up a couple of bottles. Newspapers and magazines published articles on the incident, thereby giving others the courage to tell of UFO sightings about which they had kept silent. The result was a virtual UFO-boom all over Finland. Whether this was caused by an *actual* boom, or was only brought about by publicity in this case is difficult to say.

The Finnish Interplanetarians in Helsinki arranged a discussion and information meeting on April 18, with Mr. Karivieri from the Oulu UFO research group as the main lecturer, saying much the same as in this article. The meeting was attended by more than 2,000 people.

Finnish UFO research as a whole works with close co-operation all over the country, even if the separate

End view of the Talala house. Landing area roped off

units are independent. The problem is how to make it and keep it scientific because of the bizarre nature of the subject. Still, the interest seems to grow and public attitudes have become less harsh, thanks to men like Mr. Karivieri.

PERSONAL COLUMN

WELSH UFO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. Will all FSR readers who live in Wales please get in touch (SAE please) with D. Toombs, 28 Clynmawr St., Abertillery, Mon.

WOULD LIKE TO CONTACT a few old friends reading *Flying Saucer Review:* Frederick Tuck, 48 Phyfield Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, Middlesex, England (Tel. 01-952 6817).

FRENCH STUDENT (20) seeks English pen friend/correspondent on UFOs. Write M. Claude Sibéril, Kerbescond, Rostrenen 22, France.

FOR SALE. "Flying Saucers come from another world" by J. Guiere. Offers D. Toombs, 28 Clynmawr St., Abertillery, Mon.

"1971 MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS" published by UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis Inc., Box 9, O'Fallon, Missouri 63366 USA: $3·00 USA/Canada; $3·75 elsewhere.

YOUR CLIPPINGS of newspaper items are very welcome. We apologise here for being generally unable to acknowledge these items as the pressure of work on our tiny staff and on our postage resources is too great. However, please do not be deterred by this seeming lack of courtesy. We really do appreciate anything you care to send.

THE GENDARMERIE AND THE UFOs

Gordon Creighton

IN France, one of the bodies responsible for the defence and wellbeing of that historic and splendid realm is the *Gendarmerie Nationale*—what might, I suppose, in other countries be called the "National Guard" or something similar. There are no doubt still some British schoolboys and schoolgirls we think (as I in my earlier years long thought) that "gendarme" is just another word for "policeman". Those who know better, however, realise that a gendarme is a gendarme and a policeman is an *agent de police*, or more simply an *agent* (or *un flic* if one is feeling rude); that their functions are entirely different; and that a gendarme is likely to be highly offended if taken by the foreign tourist for a mere policeman.

All of which means that the *Gendarmerie Nationale*, recruited as they are from former soldiers, and trained and armed *as a military body*, are a pretty tough, efficient and hardbitten lot of fellows who are not likely to be fooled so easily. And they are in touch with France and her people right down to the grassroots in the remotest of hill villages, for it is a rule that the Gendarmerie visit every commune in France, by day and by night, several times in a week. Their men patrol everywhere, and in all weather. They know everybody, and they know about everything that is going on and everything that is being discussed. Who could possibly be more qualified to investigate UFO reports, and at the source?

All of which, in turn, is by way of preamble to presenting an interesting item of news which appeared in the French newspaper *L'Aurore* for April 27, 1971, where we read, under banner headlines: NATIONAL GENDARMERIE DECLARE THE SAUCER-HUNTING SEASON OPEN.

The author, André Vigo, stated that the Gendarmerie's own Journal for the first quarter of 1971 contained an article to the effect that the Gendarmerie now took the question of "Flying Saucers" very seriously and was going to investigate all reports.

The Gendarmerie's journal, *La Revue d'Études et d'Informations de la Gendarmerie Nationale* (in this case No. 87, Premier Trimestre 1971) is, as we subsequently discovered, their own private internal publication and not generally available for members of the public. But we were able in due course to obtain a photostat of the article, thanks to the good offices of the French reader who had first drawn our attention to this interesting development.

The authors of the nine-page article are Capitain Kervendal and Charles Garreau, a well-known journalist who, as will be recalled, was, with Aimé Michel, one of the pioneers of UFO research in France, and who is still engaged in private investigations on this subject. Their article, based largely on material that has appeared in *Lumiéres Dans La Nuit*, gives an excellent résumé of the phenomenon, including outlines, illustrated with sketches, of various cases such as Valensole (July 1, 1965); Marliens (July, 1967); Illinois (July 20, 1964); Evilliers, Doubs (May 22, 1967); Palatine Lake Eurich, Illinois (May 12, 1969); Malataverne, Doubs (March 14, 1969); and Menessaire, Côte-d'Or (October 30, 1968). There is a general outline of the concept of orthoteny, of observed UFO manoeuvres, secondary effects, etc. And the writers emphasise that although Dr. Condon proved in 1968 that there is no evidence for the existence of "Flying Saucers", it is very curious, to say the least, that the Soviets should also have been engaged in studying the UFO Phenomenon and that, in post-Condon times, the American sanction of a ten-year gaol sentence and a $10,000 fine still remains on the statute books for use against servicemen who discuss their sightings with unauthorised parties.[1]

That the French Gendarmerie do not share Dr. Condon's views is made clear. The authors continue:

"What can we of the Gendarmerie do about this business? By virtue of the Gendarmerie's presence throughout the whole national territory of France, by virtue of its knowledge of places and, above all, of people; by virtue of the integrity and the intellectual honesty that are characteristic of its personnel, and also by virtue of the rapidity with which the Gendarmerie can be on the spot, they are well placed indeed to serve as a valuable auxiliary in the search for the truth about the UFOs . . . Something is going on in our skies . . . something that we do not understand. If all the airline pilots and Air Force pilots who have seen UFOs—and sometimes chased them—have been the victims of hallucinations, then an awful lot of pilots should be taken off and forbidden to fly . . ."

In the face of such a mystery, the authors continue, definite action is called for. "Should the existence of extraterrestrial craft be admitted, we should then find ourselves confronted by the biggest happening of all time."

Whether or not other responsible quarters recognise these phenomena or merely ignore them, that is their affair. But the Gendarmerie, for their part, feel called upon to play a capital role. The very existence of our species might in fact be at stake.

---

[1] Shortly after the publication of the Condon Report, I wrote to the United States Air Force authorities enquiring as to the fate of these regulations. The only reply received to date has been a conspicuous silence. It would be interesting to know whether anyone else who enquired got different results?

A comprehensive questionnaire completes the article, showing the points upon which an investigating gendarme should concentrate. Above all, explain the authors, the gendarme must know how to be a good listener, capable of interrogating witnesses without displaying personal prejudices, *and able to welcome sympathetically the collaboration of qualified investigators working on behalf of serious recognised bodies engaged in unravelling the UFO mystery.*[2]

Section II of the Questionnaire deals with UFO landings. The gendarme investigator is advised to pay especial heed to the reported shape and appearance of the craft, any noise emitted by it, effects allegedly felt by witnesses (heat, pricking sensations, air-blast on take-off, and any physical perurbations, particularly of vision). The behaviour of all animals in the vicinity is to be studied and noted most carefully, and in any case where any animal has died in mysterious circumstances or after a UFO appearance, an autopsy is to be made, an analysis of the blood performed, and a search made for possible effects of radiation.

As regards the alleged occupants of UFOs, their size, shape, appearance, clothing, headgear, etc., are to be carefully recorded. Also the general behaviour of the beings, the gestures they made, and whether they were carrying any objects, whether the witness was observed by the entities, etc., etc.

In section III of the questionnaire, provision is made for a thorough investigation at the alleged landing site, with emphasis on securing any traces left by the craft and on obtaining samples of soil and vegetation. These samples are to be submitted for scrutiny by the nearest agricultural research station, where particular attention is to be paid to the state of the *roots* of the plants.

Likewise, special watch is to be kept for all "anomalous effects" on ants and other insects, slugs, snails, etc. The level of radioactivity at the alleged landing-site is to be recorded and compared with readings for spots 100 metres distant from it. And in particular the investigator *should not forget to photograph the site vertically, from a height of* 10 *metres, using infra-red film. For this operation, the investigating gendarme is advised "to call for a helicopter."*

As André Vigo observed in his article in *L'Aurore*, this image of the French Gendarmerie pursuing the elusive UFO by helicopter is certainly the most surprising feature to appear so far in 1971!

According to the Editor of *Lumiéres Dans La Nuit*,[3] the news of the intention of the Gendarmerie Nationale to investigate UFOs "burst like a bomb" in France, producing intense surprise in all quarters and being widely discussed by the national press and the radio stations.[4] In the view of the LDLN, "all this seems to indicate that we have reached a turning-point, and that this vigorous inducement to research, supported by precise directives, will be borne well in mind. Will it perhaps be France that, with all these media teamed up in combination, will finally bring to light the truth about the UFOs? There is indeed a real possibility of this, provided that a general *tabula rasa* be made of all preconceptions, and that it is the *facts, and the facts alone*, that are permitted to speak. As for ourselves, our only desire must be to assist with all our strength in this tremendous task, contributing to it, as hitherto, always with lucidity.

---

[2] My italics. During the UFO "flap" in Britain in the autumn of 1967, television viewers enjoyed the spectacle of the Chief of Police of a certain county "putting his policemen right" and briefing them to say that what they had seen the night before was of course not a "flying cross" after all, as they had thought, but simply our old friend Venus. Some of the subordinate members of the British Police expressed themselves sharply regarding blatant insults as to their powers of observation and their general commonsense, and crude attempts at "brainwashing" to make them give the required answers.

One wonders therefore what would be the attitude of the British Security Services and higher Police authorities if, like the French Gendarmerie, they suddenly found themselves called upon to "welcome sympathetically the collaboration of qualified investigators working on behalf of serious, recognised bodies engaged in UFO research." Perhaps the simplest way out would be to rule that they themselves (as at present?) are the only qualified investigators.

[3] *Lumières Dans La Nuit*, No. 112 (June, 1971).

[4] It would be interesting too to know whether any mention whatsoever of these new official duties of the French Gendarmerie ever appeared in any of the British news media? The French Section of the BBC (Overseas Broadcasting) did at any rate admit that they knew about it, and it is in fact possible that this new development in France prompted them to suggest participation in another discussion, in French, on the UFO theme (the second time in their French Service), which was broadcast in June of this year.

MYSTERY AEROPLANES (*Continued from page 22*)

author has not had access to the 600 reports mentioned by Mr. Jonsson.

[3] *Invisible Residents* by Ivan T. Sanderson, World Publishing Co., 1970.

[4] See FSR, March/April 1970, page 32, for recent reports.

[5] See *A Search For Amelia Earhart* by Fred Goerner, Doubleday & Co., 1966. Mr. Goerner describes his visit to a remote Pacific island harbouring a large, expensive and very secret U.S. Military installation. The symbol of the Office of Naval Research was imprinted on all the vehicles there and the base was occupied by Orientals dressed in coveralls. He was told that it was a training school for spies who were to be sent to the Chinese mainland.

See also Sanderson's *Invisible Residents*.

The two-part series, *Ghost-Bombs Over Sweden* by Björn Överbye, FSR March/April 1969 and FSR May/June 1969, describes the 1946 "ghost rocket" wave, concentrating on the reports from more densely populated southern Sweden. But, again, many of the places named in Mr. Överbye's articles were also named in the 1934 reports, including Skellefteå, Kalix, Umeå and Karlskrona. It is apparent that the 1934, 1946 and 1967 waves all shared certain common geographical factors. The author is currently trying to assemble "airship" reports from Scandinavia in 1909 and earlier, and these, too, followed the same geographical patterns.

UFOs AHOY !

Janet Gregory

ANYONE who has read Ivan T. Sanderson's *Invisible Residents*[1] will be aware that there is some evidence to suggest that there may be intelligent life residing in our oceans. Three-quarters of the earth's surface is under water and, for the most part, we do not know what happens there. UFOs have been sighted diving into the sea, and rising out of it, not to mention their activities over and in reservoirs, rivers and lakes inland.

Although they do not play a leading part in the book, the seas around Britain have had their share of strange activity, ranging from mysterious lights offshore which have resulted in lifeboats being called out in the belief that ships were in difficulties; through mysterious radar blips, and supposed hoax distress calls from ships which could not be found; to actual sightings of unidentified objects dropping into the sea or, less frequently, rising out of it. Some of the sightings *might* be explained as meteorites; on the other hand, some so-called meteorite sightings might be explained as UFOs! Research in the pages of *Flying Saucer Review* and other publications has yielded twenty cases of objects seen diving into or rising out of British coastal waters during the years 1955-1970. So how many more UFOs have been nipping in and out of the sea out of sight of land?

March 24, 1955, was the date of some spectacular sightings off the South Wales coast, according to Gavin Gibbons in *The coming of the space ships.*[2] At 7.15 p.m., a farmer's wife of Aberarth saw, to the north-west and well out to sea, "a large orange ball giving out a black trail and zig-zagging downwards . . . It looked very like the sun except for the movement and the long, black, smoky trail that streamed out behind . . . It exploded and, still in the shape of an orange ball, plunged into the sea." It could still be seen glowing beneath the surface of the water for an hour afterwards.

Twenty-five miles north along the coast at Rhoslefain in Merionethshire, two men saw a similar sight a little later in the evening, around 8 p.m. They saw a bright orange object zig-zagging down into the sea, and although they could not distinguish its shape or size, they said it gave off a dark trail, like smoke, and became lighter in colour as it got lower. "Suddenly the object stopped giving off smoke and substituted flame instead, before dropping straight into the sea. But it did not stay in the water for long. Almost at once it shot up into the sky again, this time leaving a grey trail behind it. It then shot northwards at great speed, leaving no trace in the water."

Another sighting on the same day was of a disc of many colours rotating at great speed round a golden centre. This was travelling in a westerly direction, and was seen frcm a point just to the west of Shrewsbury. Half an hour later, yet another sighting was made. An orange ball, moving more slowly than the earlier ones, travelled westwards before dropping into Cardigan Bay about thirty miles north of Fishguard in Pembrokeshire. It fell in a mass of dark smoke and flames, and continued to glow under the water. It did not rise again.

Several months later, on October 18, 1955, a blue and white object with red flames coming from its tail was seen by people in North Devon and Cornwall. Fishermen at Mevagissey on the south coast of Cornwall reported seeing a strange light which illuminated the sky and coast along a wide area around 12.30 a.m. A sizzling noise was heard and when the object struck the water it sounded as if it was exploding.

A blood-red UFO, larger than the harvest moon, was seen to rise from the sea off Porthcawl, Glamorgan, South Wales, by two policemen around midnight on September 1, 1957. The object had a jagged black streak across its centre and took off at great speed towards the Atlantic. An Air Ministry "possible explanation" was the planet Venus playing tricks—but it was later ascertained by *Flying Saucer Review* that Venus had gone below the horizon around 9.00 p.m. on that evening.

The officers and crew of the steamer *Boston Gannet* saw "a strange object twisting and turning and falling into the sea" near the mouth of Loch Seaforth when they were sailing near Lewis and Harris in the Outer Hebrides on February 27, 1961. Several ships raced to the spot, but nothing was found, and no aircraft were reported missing.

A similar case was reported from the Essex coast on July 6 in the same year. The crew of a pilot cutter radioed that they had seen an object drop into the sea eight miles away (in the North Sea twenty miles off Walton-on-the-Naze). Lifeboats were launched and other ships went to investigate, but once again nothing was found and no planes were reported missing. Back to Scotland again, and March 11, 1962, when an object was seen falling into the sea west of the Shetland Isles. A lifeboat could find nothing. Later in the month, on March 24, ships were warned to look out for an unidentified object in the sea between Orkney and Shetland. Further south, off the east coast of Scotland, another unidentified object was seen in the Moray Firth, on April 6, 1962. The aircraft and ships which searched for it found nothing, and the search was called off.

A little further south along the eastern coast of Scotland is Girdle Ness, close by Aberdeen. The collier *Thrift* was heading south when, just before 6 p.m. on November 20, 1963, four crew members including the skipper saw a "flashing red light" which passed within a mile of her port side, fifteen to thirty feet above the sea, and suddenly disappeared three miles astern. The captain made for the spot, at the same time alerting the

shore, and the *Thrift* together with lifeboats and an RAF Shackleton searched the area for three hours. The captain said, "Judging by the way the radar contacts disappeared from our screen it seems that whatever was there must have sunk before we could get to it. We found no trace of wreckage during our search, but something definitely fell into the water."

The only case I have found of a UFO diving into a stretch of water inland took place in London. On April 13, 1964, a bus driver was witness to the rapid descent of a UFO in Walthamstow. The cigar-shaped, silver object cut through telephone wires and landed with a splash in the River Lea, having gouged a deep scar in the concrete edge of the towpath on its way down. The police dragged the river but found nothing. They said the water was only four to six feet deep at this part, and felt that what was seen were simply ducks. The witness not unnaturally denied this possibility.

During the afternoon of December 15, 1964, a lifeboat and helicopter set out from Rhyl on the North Wales coast after reports were received that an unidentified aircraft had crashed into the sea. The search was eventually called off when it was discovered that no plane was missing.

Up in Scotland again, the trawler *Star of Freedom* was badly damaged and holed after colliding with an unidentified object in the sea fifteen miles east-south-east of the island of Barra during the early morning of February 3, 1965. Although the skipper thought he had hit a surfacing submarine, both British and American authorities said that their craft were not responsible.

Only a few days afterwards, a "ghost plane" was seen to dive into the sea near Minehead on the North Devon coast. On February 12, 1965, four witnesses saw the object from two different points along the coast. A lifeboat, two RAF helicopters and a Shackleton failed to find anything after a search of an hour and a half, and no planes were reported missing. The "ghost plane" may have been seen inland before it reached the sea, for a strange low-flying plane was reportedly seen over Swainswick, near Bath in Somerset. The sighting of the plane, ash-grey and flying about one hundred feet above the road in a west to south-west direction, was described by the witness as follows. "The plane was so unusual that it attracted our attention. There was definitely something abnormal about it. It did not seem to be distinct, but had a misty appearance, yet there was no mist or fog about. It came from behind some trees. Then it literally just disappeared before our eyes. The strange part was that it made no sound, and did not appear to have an engine. But it was certainly not a glider." Shades of John Keel?[3]

A "misty nebulous ball shape in a grey-blue colour" attracted the attention of a witness at Eastbourne, Sussex, on August 23, 1965. The object seemed to skim across the sea without noise, and was seen at around 9.30 p.m. Just before 10.00 p.m., the inshore rescue boat was launched after receiving a report that a "long white object" was floating offshore. Nothing was found.

Now a jump of five years, and back to the North Wales coast. A report from Prestatyn on May 26, 1970 (just along the coast from Rhyl, where a similar report was made in 1964), said that an aircraft had crashed in Liverpool Bay. A sea and air search was called off after nothing was found, and no planes had been reported missing.

On July 19, 1970, men gathering sea coal on the beach at Norden on the Durham coast thought they saw an aircraft diving into the sea. They reported this and a rescue boat was sent out. After an intensive search, the boat returned having found nothing.

Twice during August 1970 the Scarborough lifeboat put out in search of a crashed aircraft, but nothing was found.

From the cases I have quoted, it certainly looks as though UFOs are for some reason diving into our seas and not emerging again, at least not within a short space of time. It could be that Ivan Sanderson is right, that there are undersea civilisations of some kind; the only other possible explanation seems to be that all these UFOs are in trouble and are crashing, and for some reason they sink rather than float, with the result that the elusive physical proof of UFOs is never obtained. A final item has no connection (not direct, anyway) with the UFO sightings, but perhaps lends support to Ivan Sanderson's theory. This concerns the mystery of blue holes on the sea bed, as reported in the *Daily Express* of September 20, 1970[4]:

"Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the French underwater explorer, returned home this weekend to report a new mystery of the sea. At his base in Monaco he spoke of strings of puzzling blue holes that he and fellow scientists aboard the research ship *Calypso* spotted in the sea bed while cruising in the Caribbean.

"The blue holes were first observed, he said, when the *Calypso* was approaching British Honduras. From the surface they looked like giant tiddleywink counters lying in the depths. There were dozens of holes about 300 yards in diameter, some strung out in lines up to twenty-five miles long. But what surprised the scientists most was the near perfect circularity of the holes.

"Closer inspection showed that the holes were only a few feet deep—just enough to make the cavities show up dark blue against their surroundings. The mystery is how these cavities were formed. Commander Cousteau theorises that they were scooped out of the rocks by pelting rain back in pre-historic times when this part of the ocean floor may have been above the surface."

REFERENCES

1 *Invisible Residents* by Ivan Sanderson, published 1970 in the USA by The World Publishing Company.
2 *The coming of the space ships* by Gavin Gibbons, published 1958 by Neville Spearman.
3 See "Mystery aeroplanes of the 1930s" by John Keel, *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 16, Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. 17, No. 4 [and this issue—Ed.].
4 This cutting, and others of interest, supplied by **Stan Bentley** of Gipton, Leeds.

For further reading

"UFOs and the sea" by Antonio Ribera, *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 10, No. 6.
"More about UFOs and the sea" by Antonio Ribera, *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 11, No. 6.
"UFOs and the Scottish seas" by W. S. Robertson, *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 11, No. 3.

World round-up *of news and comment about recent sightings*

AUSTRALIA

Tasmania landing and chase

From *The Advocate-Weekender* of July 10, 1971, we learn how—

"Narrawa farmer Mr. Vince Williams this morning found no trace of a landing by an unidentified flying object which appeared to land near his house last night.

"Mr. Williams reported sighting a glowing object at about 7.30 last night.

"Mr. Williams watched the UFO through field-glasses for some time and chased it in his car.

"His children were the first to sight the UFO which appeared to land not far from the farmhouse.

"This morning Mrs. L. J. Riley, of Wilmot, told *The Advocate-Weekender* that two months ago her husband had been followed by a UFO for about two miles through Cethana.

"It kept pace with her husband's car at about roof height and about 50 yards from the driver's side of the car.

"When her husband stopped the car the object had 'bobbed off.'

"The sighting took place at about 7.30 p.m.

"Mr. Riley had not previously reported the sighting because he thought people would 'think he was mad.' "

Credit: **W. K. Roberts** of Tasmania UFO Investigation Centre.

ENGLAND

Police see UFO

From the London *Evening News* of August 16, 1971—

"A police patrol saw an unidentified flying object today. They spent half an hour peering into the sky over Aldridge, Staffs. And they were so puzzled they asked Jodrell Bank and Air Traffic Control, Preston, for help.

"Sgt. Jim Ottewell and four constables saw a rectangular bright-yellow object move off in a south-westerly direction. Jodrell Bank had not seen the object, but it had reports of it from Liverpool and Derbyshire."

Formation of four

The *Bolton Evening News* of August 16, 1971, carried the following news item—

"A man and his wife called neighbours out into their garden late last night . . . to show them glowing white UFOs heading for Winter Hill.

"Mr. David Stretch, a clerical officer with the NCB at Lowton, could not believe his eyes when he spotted the silent sphere-shaped objects.

"He called his wife Sandra to the window of their home at Hulton Lane, Daubhill, Bolton. She saw them too.

"He was still sceptical. 'I've never seen any UFOs before and quite frankly I didn't believe they existed.

" 'Even when we both saw them I was doubtful so we went into the garden and called our next-door neighbours out. When we all saw the same thing I was convinced,' he said today.

"The UFOs, four of them, moving across the sky in joined pairs, were silent, glowing white and round.

" 'We watched them for at least five minutes,' said Mr. Stretch. 'They kept glowing brighter as they headed over Bolton towards Winter Hill. Other people must have seen them; they were so bright.' "

[*Has anyone checked if this may have been a refuelling operation by Air Force planes?*—EDITOR.]

Credit: **John Peers** of Little Hulton.

Orange and gold UFO

Here is an item from the Peterborough *Evening Telegraph* of August 17, 1971—

"RAF Wittering and Stamford police had reports last night (16) of an unidentified flying object seen moving over the town.

"A spokesman at RAF Wittering described it as an orange and gold coloured light at about 5,000 feet high, east of Stamford shortly before midnight.

"And a police patrolman spotted it moving east to west over the George Hotel, Stamford, nearly three hours later.

"Mr. S. Hodgeson of 29 Cambridge Road, Stamford, who viewed it through a telescope, said he was satisfied that it was not a star.

"The UFO was said to have no definite shape, and so far no explanation for it has been found."

Credit: **D. W. Goss** of Peterborough.

Flashing light UFO over Hull

The following account was printed in the *Hull Daily Mail* of August 16, 1971—

"Claims today that a 'flying saucer' hovered over North Hull for at least five hours last night and early this morning were made by a number of people today.

"A housewife who told the Hull Daily Mail that she watched a round, saucer-shaped object through a pair of binoculars borrowed from a neighbour.

"Mrs. Florence Leach, of 103, 12th-avenue, North Hull Estate, said her eldest daughter, Catherine, first spotted the UFO.

"At the time she was returning home with her boy friend on his motorcycle along Sutton-road.

" 'When they came in they said I would not believe them. But I borrowed binoculars and got a good look at it.

" 'It was round, with bright flashing lights on it. It seemed to have legs hanging down and they had lights on them, too.

" 'It really put the wind up us; I thought the little green men were coming for me.'

"Mrs. Leach said the object was seen by herself, her husband, her daughter and boy friend, next-door neighbour Mr. J. Greaves, and another neighbour, Mrs. Black.

" 'It was in the sky from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. this morning when I got up for a drink. When we looked at it, it seemed to be moving slowly to the right,' said Mrs. Leach.

" 'This morning it had moved to the other side of the house.

" 'I personally do not believe in flying saucers,' said Mr. S. Wrightson, president of the Hull and East Riding Astronautical Society, 'but I don't tidicule people who say they have seen hrem.' "

Credit: **R. Gardiner** and **N. C. C. Foster,** both of Hull.

That old friend again?

From *The Times* of July 23, 1971, we learn that—

"Police seeking a dangerous wild animal that attacked a dog in Ashdown Forest, Sussex, have enlisted the aid of a big game hunter. They have sent him plaster casts of the animal's paw prints in an attempt to identify it.

"People who have seen the animal in the forest, including two policemen, describe it as like a puma, black and tan coloured with streaks of yellow and pointed ears. It attacked a dog belonging to Mr. Alistair Whitley, a farmer, of Outback Farm, Nutley."

Thanks to **L. C. Sherrington** for drawing our attention to this item.

Sights in the Hampshire skies

Two readers' letters, and replies, taken from the Portsmouth evening paper *The News* of Friday, May 21, 1971—

"As I was driving out of Portsmouth at about 11.30 on Saturday evening, I saw a bluish-white glowing dot moving across the sky over Portsdown Hill.

"I was able to keep sight of it for

about two minutes before it disappeared."
(Signed) G. Barnes, Southsea.
of Monday, May 24, 1971—
"While travelling in the 6.27 train from Portsmouth to Petersfield on May 18 I saw a black flying object. It was of classic UFO shape—a black disc surmounted by a dome.
"At first I thought it was a helicopter which I was seeing from the front, but having watched its flight for a good two miles I began to doubt my assumption.
"I wonder if anyone travelling on this train had a similar experience?"
(Signed) P. Martin, Petersfield.
of Monday, May 31, 1971—
"With reference to G. Barnes's letter (*The News*, May 21), I believe that I also saw the light mentioned in the letter.
"It was at approximately 11.15 p.m. and it appeared to be a solid object, spherical in shape. It hovered over the area of Hilsea Lido and then moved steadily in the direction of Portsdown Hill."
(Signed) Sarah Pink, Cosham.
and of Tuesday, June 1, 1971—
"I also saw the flying object reported by Mr. P. Martin. I observed it moving over Portsdown Hill as I was driving past Fort Widley at about 8 p.m. on May 25.
"It appeared to be a silver disc, with a dome above and below it. I am quite certain it was not an aeroplane."
(Signed) S.C., Southsea.
Credit: **I. M. Argent** of Southsea.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

UFOs and green water

Dear Sir,—After reading the account in your March/April issue of green ice found where a UFO had landed in Finland I looked up a case in H. T. Wilkins' book, "Flying Saucers on the Moon", which occurred in July 1950 near Steep Rock, Ontario, and is quoted from the Steep Rock Echo, September/October, 1950. A saucer came down on the water in Sawbill Bay and midgets used a hosepipe; later, a fisherman noticed a "curious, fluorescent sediment, greenish in colour" in one of the inlets of the bay.

I have always assumed that this was a case of emptying the bilges.

Yours faithfully,
John M. Lade, Yaldham Manor, Kemsing, Kent.
July 14, 1971.

A request to investigators in Peru

Dear Sir,—I wish to call the attention of the UFO investigators in **Peru** through the pages of the *Review*, in order to be informed of the credibility degree of an alleged "landing with occupants" case, in which I am very interested and in which I hope your readers will be soon very interested also. The account I hold is a small Argentinian item, published in the issue of *La Razòn* dated September 25, 1968:

FROM ANOTHER WORLD?

"Lima (Peru)—Twelve fishermen, when standing on the Naplo beach 70 kilometres South of the Metropolis, reported to the Police that they had seen three strange beings coming out of the sea, and then, later, vanish. The Police have filed the case as "confidential occurrence". According to the seamen's version, the three beings were dressed in black clothes, and the appearance of their faces was cold, and pale as marble. One of the fishermen reported that last night a brilliant unidentified flying object was seen in the same area. The fishermen did not see how the beings disappeared."

The special interest this report has for me is its remarkable similarity to another Type-I case in Spain, dated September 21, 1968. The summary of this aquatic landing on the La Escala beach (Gerona) is:

"Two fearful beings with yellowish faces, wearing tight black clothes, came out of an object resembling a buoy. Fisherman Juan Ballesta, 52, was in his boat near the islet called "Cargol" when he observed the object and the entities from a distance of 10 metres. The facts were reported to the authorities, who found no trace." (Sources: *Correo Catalán* 22/9/68 and *El Noticiero Universal* 23/9/68.)

As you will note, the parallels are obvious, perhaps too obvious, and several ideas flourish in the mind in this respect. Primarily:

(a) Sr. Juan Ballesta, due to motives not yet known, reported a fraudulent case (a hoax). An undetermined press agency from Latin America took the Spanish report and, changing it a little, distributed it to news media as originating in . . . Peru.

(b) The account of Sr. Ballesta is truthful and exact, and the UFO observation was a real one. The Peruvian "repeater" came from the insincere manoeuvres of a press agency.

(c) Both cases happened as they were reported, in which case we are faced with something valuable: two almost identical sightings, in almost identical circumstances, and occurring *maybe* on the same day or thereabouts.

Action programme: in Spain, and more especially in the Cataluña Region (which contains the Gerona province), UFO students should make a complete enquiry in this case by interviewing directly Sr. Ballesta and the police. In Peru, and this is the principal reason for writing this letter, some local researcher is asked to study the case with first-hand, original information, to approach the witnesses, police, etc., and to prepare a report which details the supposed sighting: real UFO, hoax, or newspaper fraud. For this last possibility, investigators in Argentina may be helpful. I ask that all the findings be published in this same column as soon as some new fact is known, or be sent directly to me through *Flying Saucer Review*.

My thanks in advance for any information which may come from our Peruvian and/or Argentinian friends.

Yours truly,
Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, President, CEONI, Colegio Mayor A. Salazar, Paseo al Mar, 23, Valencia-10 (Spain).
July 5, 1971.

Books on UFOs, FSR, and public libraries

Dear Sir,—Having tired somewhat of berating the world's scientists, it appears that the fringes of ufology have decided to belabour libraries and librarians for equally obscure motives.

Being involved in the library world myself, I have heartfelt sympathy for

Watkins

Books of interest to
Students of
Flying Saucers

OPERATION TROJAN HORSE
by John A. Keel
£2·00

PASSPORT TO MAGONIA
by Jacques Vallée
£1·75

THE HUMANOIDS
Edited by Charles Bowen
£1·50

UNINVITED VISITORS
by Ivan T. Sanderson
£1·50

THE SCORITON MYSTERY
by Eileen Buckle
£1·50

BEYOND THE SENSES
by Paul Tabori and Phyllis Raphael
£2·00

ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON
by Jacques Vallée
£1·25

UFOs—KEY TO A NEW AGE
by Arthur Shuttlewood
£1·80

If ordering by post please add 10p for postage

JOHN M. WATKINS
21 CECIL COURT
CHARING CROSS ROAD
LONDON WC2

OPERATION TROJAN HORSE

John A. Keel
For the past 24 years heated controversy has raged around the subject of flying saucers. Do extraterrestrial visitants walk among us? Do governments struggle to discount the myriad sightings of UFOs? Mr Keel has uncovered many hitherto unrecognised and unsuspected aspects of the mystery, and in this book he reveals the source of the UFOs, and the forces that control them.

Souvenir Press Ltd. Price **£2·00**
95 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8HP

Be sure to buy your copy
of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW Classic

THE HUMANOIDS

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY
Jacques Vallée Gordon Creighton Aimé Michel
Coral Lorenzen Antonio Ribera Charles Bowen

Great Britain	*United States*
Neville Spearman Ltd.	**Henry Regnery Co.,**
112 Whitfield Street	**114 West Illinois St.,**
London W1 8DP	**Chicago, Ill. 60610**

Still available

FSR Special No. 2: **BEYOND CONDON . . .**
FSR Special No. 3: **UFO PERCIPIENTS**

WHY NOT ORDER WHEN RENEWING YOUR SUBSCRIPTION from

FSR Specials, 21 Cecil Court,
Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

Annual Subscription UK and Eire £1.80 ; Overseas £2.00
or USA and Canada $5.25 (bank exchange commission on dollar cheques is catered for in this amount) or foreign currency equivalent

These amounts include postage by surface mail
Single copies 30p or 90 cents (USA and Canada)

Please address all letters and subscriptions to: *The Editor, Flying Saucer Review, 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England*

Telephone: 01-639 0784

Remittances payable to "FSR Publications Ltd"

Artwork by Terence Collins

IMPORTANT!

NOTE CHANGE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ADDRESS

the "mini-skirted page" who had the misfortune to be confronted by such an obstreperous character as Mr. Abbott; who undoubtedly would be deeply offended if a horde of librarians descended on him and told him how to do *his* job. In any case it is difficult to understand why Mr. Abbott is so annoyed; the *Review* was available to the small number of interested people in the area and, probably, to a wider audience through inter-loan schemes. FSR is not a "popular" journal, and it is not apparent what gains to ufology its public display would bring. Mass publicity is the last thing we need at this time.

All that this episode will accomplish is the strengthening of the impression, in the mind of the general public, that ufologists are cranks, and in many cases who can blame them.

There are valid reasons for the scatter of books having some relevence to ufology, which puzzled Mr. Anderson, though they cannot be gone into here.

Dr. Bergier's letter suggests the solution to the UFO mystery. Only one man could organise the M.I.B., could have invented the 1897 airship, the ghost planes and the modern flying saucers; the "Napoleon of crime", Prof. Moriarty, who organised three-quarters of all major crimes in London, and whose brilliant "The Dynamics of an Asteroid" is believed by many to be decades in advance of Einstein.

Yours faithfully,

Peter Rogerson (Student, Dept. of Librarianship, Manchester Polytechnic), 8 Braddon Avenue, Urmston Manchester M31 1UE.

[*Mr. Rogerson makes a mystery of the reasons—unknown to lay folk like ourselves—why books on UFOs should be "scattered". I wish he would be more forthcoming and so save us much time and many stamps when having to reply to people who complain about* some *libraries and their attitudes towards books on the subject.*

I emphasise "some" *libraries with good reason, for many libraries have a well-stocked and broadly-covered section on UFOs.*

Furthermore, I understand why Mr. Abbott was "annoyed" (I think "frustrated" would have been a fairer word to have used). How on earth could the FSR copies, for which he had paid, be available to interested persons if they were tucked away unknown to them in a cupboard? Mr. Rogerson should not need to scratch his head when pondering the reason for Mr. Abbott's attempt to publicise the serious approach to ufology, as presented in FSR. Any move to attract more people to become paying subscribers to FSR is a good move, to the benefit of FSR which needs all the subscribers it can find, and so, in the end, to the benefit of the subject as well.—EDITOR.]

Parapsychology again

Dear Sir,—A list of the notable men and women of our time who have had the courage to swim against the tides of popular prejudice could not fail to include the name of Mr. Cecil King who, until recently, was the chairman of powerful groups of British newspapers, *Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd.*, and *Sunday Pictorial Newspapers Ltd.* And the area in which Mr. King has not been afraid to admit his interest is the so much maligned and "discredited" subject of psychical or parapsychological or paraphysical research.

So strong indeed is Mr. King's conviction regarding the importance of these lines of enquiry that he recently donated the great sum of £35,000 to assist the work of one of the groups of people now engaged in it. I refer to the Institute of Psychophysical Research at Oxford (Director, Miss Celia Green).*

While Mr. King himself is understood to claim no gifts of a psychic or paranormal nature, it seems that his wife is possessed of such faculties, and British television viewers will recall a recent programme in which Mr. King discussed some of the remarkable experiences that she has had—experiences which have provided the principal stimulus for his own interest in such matters.

In an important article entitled "The Penetralium Of Mystery" which appeared in no less a place than the editorial page of the London *Times* (August 1, 1970), we have seen Mr. King return to the discussion of these problems and reveal a number of other remarkable cases of preternatural powers about which he has received detailed accounts from people of the most unquestionable standing and integrity. Arguing that it is essential that we lost no time in taking a more careful and more honest look at these phenomena that seem to defy all our science and all our scientific methods, Mr. King has two particular paragraphs which seem to me so well put that I will quote them here for those who have not been able to see the whole article in the *Times*.

The first quotation is as follows:

"The real reason for the scepticism of so many scientists seems to me to come from a different quarter. Those with psychic gifts are encountering the same opposition that confronted Galileo. *If a blind eye and a deaf ear were not turned to the whole range of paranormal phenomena, our present picture of the world around us would have to be scrapped and a new one built from the foundations* (G.C's italics). The new model would have to account for all the accepted scientific knowledge and also allow for the fact that, to the psychic, the present, the near future, and the recent past are all in some sense contemporaneous; that it is possible by force of will to move physical objects: that communication between persons and animals is frequent though using no known link: that communication with the dead is in some circumstances possible: that the past of physical objects does sometimes cling to them and over a long period of time."

The second quotation is as follows:

"The arrogance of the sceptics is quite extraordinary. For a century and a half in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries all Europe was convulsed with the problem of witchcraft. But now our sceptics tell us that there is no such thing and that all the most intelligent men in a period of intelligent men were worrying about a non-existent problem. Doubtless many of the old ladies burnt as witches were harmless old things caught up in an atmosphere of hysteria, *but that there are no people with special powers—in this case powers of evil—seems to me evident nonsense*. There again, to admit the reality of witchcraft would involve the admission of a whole range of new phenomena to our picture of the world we live in. *This will be done in due course*, but would it not be a sound investment to divert a very small fraction of our huge expenditure on research to a study of paranormal phenomena of all kinds? Our obsessive pre-occupation with the immediate and the material has blinded us to the greater importance of the ultimate and the intangible, *which will doubtless engage the attention of our descendants if not of ourselves*" (italics in this quotation are mine—G.C.).

Much the same note, it will be recalled, has been sounded several times by Dr. J. Allen Hynek when he reminded us that our species is badly afflicted with the maladies of temporal provincialism and parochialism, and that there will one day be a XXIst century science, and perhaps even a XXXIst century science too if we survive that long.

Yours faithfully,

Gordon Creighton, London, SW7.

* See Celia Green's *Lucid Dreams*, and *Out-Of-The-Body Experiences*, being Volumes I and II of the Proceedings of the Institute of Psychophysical Research, with foreword in each case by Professor H. H. Price, F.B.A., B.Sc., Professor Emeritus in the University of Oxford.

READERS OF FLYING SAUCER REVIEW CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS

FSR CASE HISTORIES

This brave new venture in the field of UFO research literature— an act of publishing faith — is complementary to Flying Saucer Review.

OUR FAITH PLUS YOUR SUPPORT WILL SPELL SUCCESS

For a joint yearly subscription of £3, readers in the United Kingdom and Ireland may now receive a Flying Saucer Service Ltd. publication EVERY MONTH.

(FSR at £1·80 + FSR CASE HISTORIES at £1·20 = £3·00.)

Packed with personal reports, reports of new investigations, reports of re-investigations of old cases, translations of foreign reports, and providing a vehicle for more reader participation, **FSR CASE HISTORIES** is as essential as *Flying Saucer Review*—with its news and views—for all who have an interest in UFOs. **Supplement 7, October 1971, due shortly.**

FSR CASE HISTORIES, by subscription: £1·20 Overseas £1·40 or US$3·60.

21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT BACK NUMBERS OF FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

1971

July–August
CALLERY UFO AND OCCUPANTS
Robert A. Schmidt

May-June
UFO ON THE SEA NEAR RIO: *Dr. W. Buhler*

March-April
POSSIBLE UFO–INDUCED TEMPORARY PARALYSIS: *Berthold E. Schwarz, M.D.*

January-February
THE AIRSHIP WAVE OF 1909: *Carl Grove*
(and in previous issue)

1970

November-December
THE AVEYRON ENQUIRY—2: *F. Lagarde*
(Also in previous and following issues)

September-October
A HUMANOID WAS SEEN AT IMJÄRVI:
Sven-Olof Fredrickson

July-August
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM CRADLE HILL:
John C. Ben

1970

May-June
MYSTERY AEROPLANES OF THE 1930s: *John A. Keel*

March-April
UFOs OVER LAKENHEATH: *Dr. J. E. McDonald*
(RAF/USAF radar-visual case)
Also two articles by *Dr. J. Allen Hynek*

January-February
SPEECH OF THE ALIENS—1: *Dr. P. M. H. Edwards*
(Pt. 2 in following issue)

1969

November-December
PALAEOLITHIC UFO-SHAPES: *Aimé Michel*
(UFOs in Stone Age cave drawings?)

September-October
THE SAN JOSE DE VALDERAS UFO PHOTOGRAPHS: *Antonio Ribera*

July-August
THE KUALA LUMPUR UFO: *Gordon Creighton*
(Unusual Malaysian photos)

MANY EARLIER NUMBERS & SPECIAL ISSUES 2, 3 and 4. ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

30p per copy, post paid (75c.)

Remittance with order to F.S.R., 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2

Published by FSR Publications Ltd., 21 Cecil Court, W.C.2, and printed in Great Britain
by Courier Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 1822/11/71